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Vol. CLXXXII No. 2382 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC SEPTEMBER 15 1945

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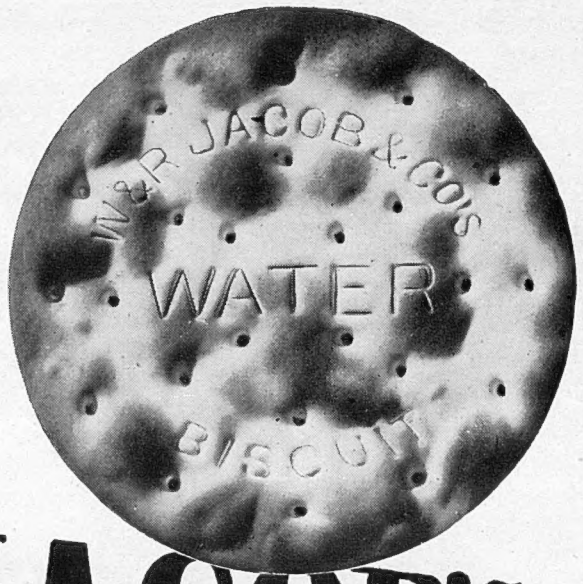

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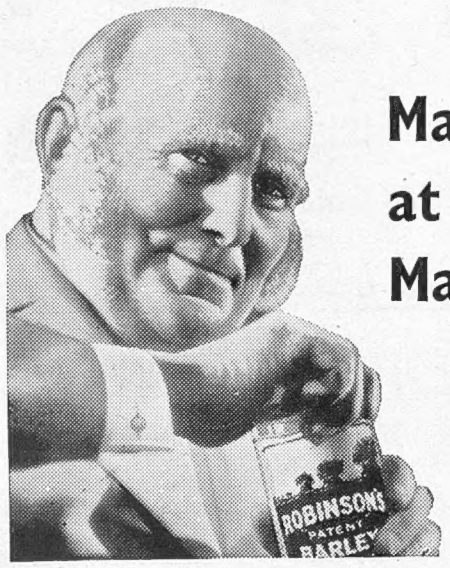

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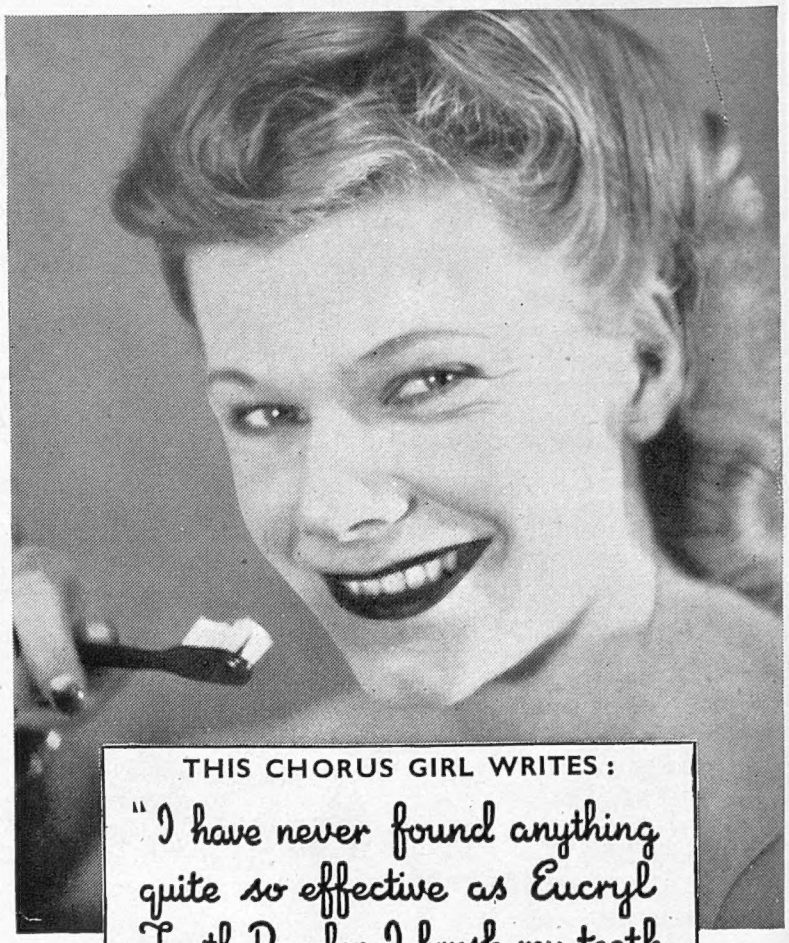

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Volume CLXXXII No. 2382 The SPHERE, London, September 15, 1945

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARRIVES IN JAPAN—GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR JUST AFTER HE HAD SET FOOT ON ENEMY SOIL AT ATSUGI AIRPORT AFTER HIS FLIGHT FROM MANILA: He is surrounded by newspaper correspondents, included amongst whom are a number of Japanese reporters, distinguishable in the above picture by their distinctive "jockey caps"

At two o'clock in the afternoon of August 30, General MacArthur stepped out of his giant plane, "Bataan," which had just touched down on Atsugi Airfield, near Tokyo. He was immediately surrounded by American paratroopers scattered over the airfield and Allied photographers and newspaper correspondents who had landed previously with the occupation forces. Japanese newspaper men were also there, and when a Japanese photographer got in the way of Allied photographers, General MacArthur jokingly told them "You 'll have to make him capitulate!" General MacArthur was accompanied by Generals Kenney, Whitehead, Sutherland, Spaatz and Barney Gile, and Air Vice-Marshal Bostock, of the R.A.A.F.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

"The Sun Has Set."—For the first time for 2,000 years Japan is occupied by her victorious enemies and under foreign control in every department of her national life. The date of this historic and unique event was September 2, 1945. The rising sun has been a long time rising. Now it is set. How long? Hirohito and his war lords perhaps are whispering among themselves John Inglesant's last-recorded, but cheerful, words: "The sun is set, but it will rise again." Rise again it will, and indeed must; but it is the Allies' job to see to it that for decades and centuries to come that sun never rises in a bank of war clouds and the fogs of treachery. The evil which the military caste of this vile and barbarous race has done can never be repaired. The most that civilisation can hope to do is to draw the teeth of the aggressor caste and to educate the illiterate and primitive millions towards some comprehension of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship and of world citizenship; and if that is to be done, there must be a sharp differentiation between the treatment of the Japanese nation and of its military caste. Japan will remain a live volcano, ever threatening eruption, so long as its small islands maintain a population twice as large as can be maintained on the lowest standard of living, without outlet for hope and energy, without civic responsibility, and still committed, whether in theory or practice, to the worship of strange gods and idols represented by its ruling dynasty. When some sort of order has been restored, some degree of reparation made, to the lands and possessions of the outraged conquerors, a place for repentance, an outlet, must be found for the ignorant millions of Japan. Only so can this volcano be kept in check. It has been boiling and smouldering for 2,000 years, and in the past century much of its fiery lava has been stolen from Western civilisation. A little bomb on Nagasaki was Western civilisation's tardy and painfully prepared answer. People who live under a volcano notoriously indulge in a false sense of security. That was the lesson of Pearl Harbour and Singapore.

T.U.C. and Tax Policy.—Blackpool is used to loud noises and confident demands, especially when the Council of the T.U.C. is in session there. A supplementary Budget is still expected this autumn, and autumn is already upon us. The T.U.C. is not too soon, therefore, in putting out its claim to be consulted before this Budget is framed. It bases its claim to a say in framing tax policy "as representing the interests of workpeople, both as producers and consumers." A thing said often enough and loud enough in England is soon widely believed, and if a large proportion of the "workpeople" of this country are in truth neither represented by nor protected by the T.U.C., it is at least true that no *other* body represents or fights for the interests of millions of them. But let that pass. No need to beat a dead donkey, or advertise the patient ass. The T.U.C. opens its Report unexceptionably: "Since fiscal policy can only reasonably be considered as one part of the nation's general economic policy, it is essential that the annual financial budget of the Government's own revenue and expenditure should be presented and discussed side by side with the estimates of the nation's income and outlay, and with a manpower budget. Since the full economic and social impact of the Government's fiscal policy should be calculated, it is essential that the whole of public spending and public revenue, including that of local as well as the central Government, should be reviewed as a whole." Few people can quarrel with these principles. When the Report goes on to claim that the extension of income tax to the lower income groups was expressly intended only as a war measure, the reader begins to see the drift—the kernel—of the T.U.C.'s claim. P.A.Y.E. has worked too well. The Socialists were put in power with a mandate to restore the "two-nations" principle of taxation. The "workers" must be relieved of this responsibility of citizenship, and the T.U.C. will secure that relief.

TRADE UNION OFFICES REOPEN IN BERLIN: A view of the headquarters of the "Antifascist Action," recently opened in the Nurembergerstrasse. Trade Unionism is once again beginning to function in Germany, and in the Berlin offices of the *Antifascist Action* Germans of all trades can enrol for membership of their various Unions. It is the one organisation at the moment acting for all Trade Unions. This movement is being encouraged by the Allies and is a further step towards the de-Nazification of Germany

No Magic Cure.—Whatever may have been the "Hustings" definition of Nationalisation and other Socialist remedies, the Downing Street definitions are much more restrained and temperate. There are no "magic cures." Magic cures are only carrots held in front of the voter-ass and usually gobbled. Mr. Morrison in office is a realist, no longer a spell-binder. Even nationalisation is not an end—it is only an opportunity. And that opportunity will be lost unless the Government which obtained it secure the whole-hearted support of all that minority which detests nationalisation and voted against the Government in power on that very account. Must the opportunity, then, be lost? By no means. We are a most admirable race. We play cricket. We lose cheerfully, and as sportsmen like to give the other fellow a chance. Many bodies, composed of lifelong opponents of nationalisation and other Socialist specifics, have promised co-operation towards making a success of experiments they detest. But such sportsmanship (call it patriotism) merits fifty-fifty. It calls forth a very strict duty of justice and impartiality from the new Government. In such an atmosphere of good will, minority oppression cannot live. Every class in the State must have justice. Every class in the State must have its share of such benefits as better times may bring, have its rights under existing laws safeguarded, and, above all, must shoulder its responsibilities of citizenship. Nationalisation can never mean (and could never succeed while it *did* mean) the expropriation of one class for the benefit of another, or the shifting of the burdens of civic responsibility from the purses of the "workers" (so-called) to those of classes still denied the right to use that honest name. In a word, the Socialist Government frankly admits that their coming effort stands or falls by the good will of the minority which they defeated when they came to power. They must, therefore, see very clearly the dangers ahead if at any time their sweeping tail be suffered to wag their sober body.

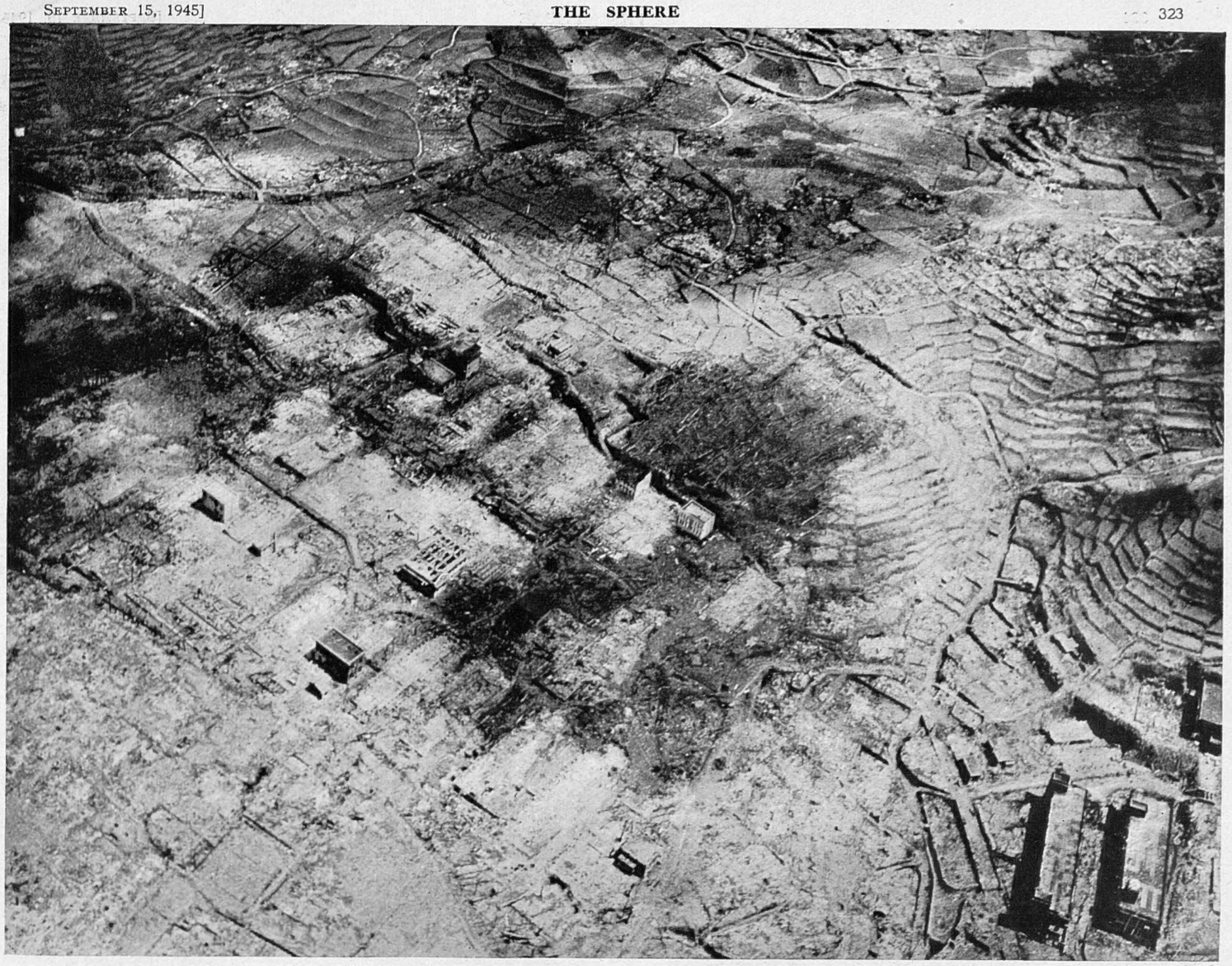
Goering Cured.—Fattening-up prisoners awaiting trial on a capital charge is not repugnant to British ideas of justice. Many murderers have been patched up for the gibbet. A prisoner is innocent until he is found guilty. How does it work with war criminals in Allied hands? Herr Goering, ex-Reichsmarshal and drug-addict, has been cured. Instead of forty expensive drug-tablets, one simple soda-mint tablet to-day woos him to that sweet sleep which waits on pure hearts and clear consciences. At his or his doctor's or his chief gaoler's "Weekly Press Conference" this glad item of news was released. The dear old Marshal, the jolly old buffer, is cured at last. How *does* it work with the chief war criminals (so called)? On the one hand, we are assured that they live hard, like any other war prisoners, without special privileges. On the other, we are given to believe that (until cured) they are supplied per week with 280 special drug tablets essential for repose. Did our prisoners receive all the drugs they craved for? I confess I am tired of these publicity stunts. I do not agree that these thugs should be accorded the limelight deemed necessary for film-stars. They have had quite enough in their heyday.

Stale News.—Why is it that we have these stunts of publicity (like Goering and his cure) so prominently displayed in the Press? The day's work throughout the world is filled with big events and important events. There is no lack of first-class news-matter. But here is a curious fact which many journalists and many keen news readers will confirm. For various reasons connected with war strain and satiety of big news, all the legitimate news of the day seems stale, profitless and boring. We are no longer as *interested* as we were and *ought to be*. A "silly season" has closed down on us, as it used to do in Augusts in pre-war days. And at such times one heard a lot about the Sea-Serpent and famous murderers and "revolting" daughters. In those pre-war days, the reason was that statesmen were on holiday, and politics in abeyance. To-day the Silly Season is the result of war strain and the bathos which follows a long spell of earth-shaking events. We are tired of *toujours perdrix* and we fall back cheerfully on tripe.

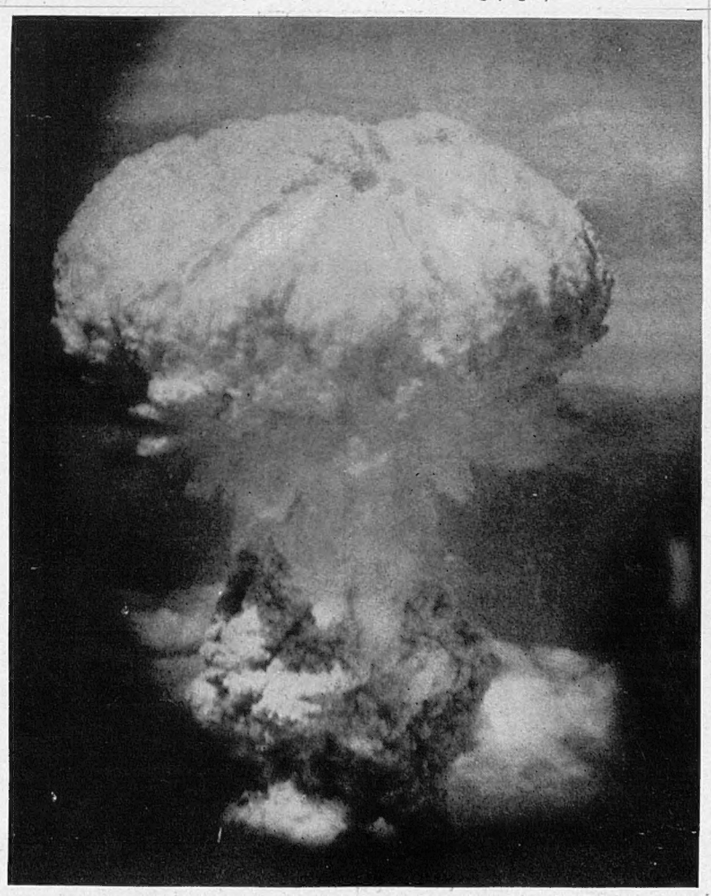
Autumn Arrives.—In the luck of the weather, Southern England had a raw deal. Autumn arrived before summer was tasted. August was a dreary month, sunless and tiresomely showery, and September has shown no improvement at time of writing. Most of the harvest was got in in these parts, but outdoor tomatoes and peaches cannot now ripen and must be "shipped green" for chutneys and stews. Only the weeds have flourished of late, flourished as never before; the weeds and the grey squirrels—the banes of gardeners. Now, indoors, the thermometer has dropped below 60 deg., and artificial aids to warmth must be looked over and got ready. Despite the clouds which have covered our sky so long, the rainfall is still below average—only about 19 in. for the year to date. From Northern Scotland I hear reports of cloudless skies and Riviera warmth. I pin my faith now on St. Luke and St. Martin. We have no illusions about the coming winter, nor want that winter long. The partridges are not many; pheasants are nowadays *raræ aves* and better spared. The sportsman who has powder to burn will do well to stick to foxes and grey squirrels, if he cares for country life. The latter are quite good to eat, and he should acquire a taste for them. The former are uneatable and no longer pursued by the unspeakable (in Wilde's phrase). Therefore, they must be shot.

"Stately Homes."—One by one the Stately Homes of England—now white elephants—are finding a way out of the impasse which has met them. No longer possible as residences for a single family, they must be turned over to institutional use or passed to the National Trust as combined museums and flats for one or two more generations of the owner family. Hatfield will remain for some years a curative and training centre for the disabled. Welbeck, with its huge underground reception rooms, is to be a training college. Chatsworth was a girls' school for part of the war. The fates of a score more great houses—lesser by comparison only with the three named—have followed the way of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Wallington and come under the control of the National Trust. Up to July 1944, no property in Scotland had, I believe, been handed over, though several "prospects" were on the horizon. The English Trust, on the other hand, has of late been inundated with such bequests or gifts, with the result that it has advanced a long way in consultations with the various Government departments which are, and will be, concerned with the development of this great scheme, which is designed to safeguard a national heritage of beauty and tradition and at the same time to bring relief or reprieve to a useful class—the landowners—now threatened with extinction under taxation.

THE OLD STAGER



THE ALMOST COMPLETE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE SECOND ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF NAGASAKI ON AUGUST 9 : Only a lone building here and there remains. Shortly afterwards, the Japs sued for peace (*See also two following pages*)

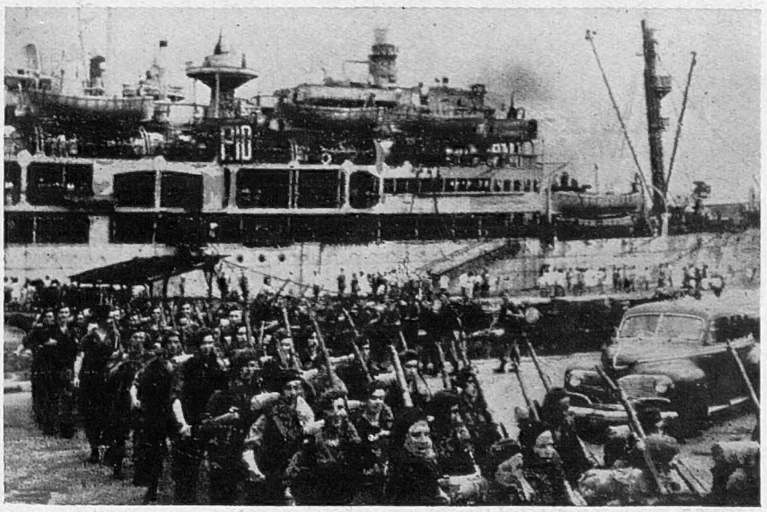


THE ATOMIC BOMB BURSTING OVER NAGASAKI, showing the great mushroom which spread above the doomed city as the disintegrating atoms wrought their cataclysmic destruction

THE NAGASAKI BOMB — RETURN TO SINGAPORE

The Jap surrender of Penang and Singapore was signed on August 29 on board the British warship *Nelson*. It was arranged at this meeting that envoys would be sent from Singapore to give information which would help the British East Indies Fleet to make a safe passage down the Malacca Strait for the entry into Singapore and Penang

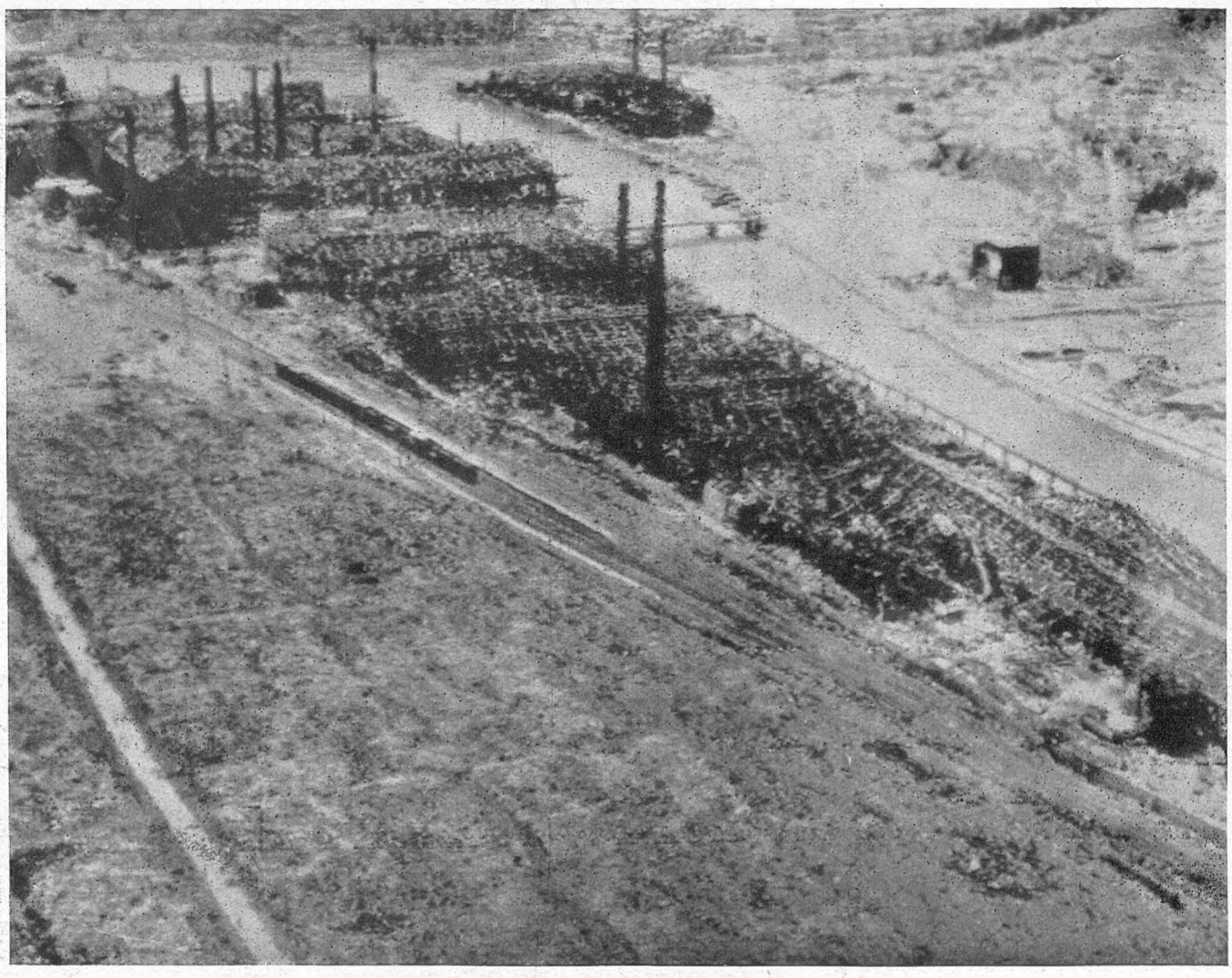
TO GOVERN PENANG : The British naval officer Captain Hilkin (on left), with Colonel Grant (Royal Marines), officer in charge of the landing party



THE BRITISH REOCCUPATION OF SINGAPORE : Men of the R.A.F. Regiment moving off from the dockside to occupy the Kallang airport

↓ SEE OVER

WHERE THE ATOMIC BOMB FELL ON HIROSHIMA—THE FIRST PICTURE FROM THE GROUND-LEVEL: The skeleton of a Roman Catholic church and an unidentified building are all that remain after the first atomic bomb was dropped on August 5. This picture was found in the files of Domei, the official Jap news-agency, by the U.S. Army after the entry into Tokyo



CLOSE-UP VIEWS of the DEVASTATION in JAPAN'S THREE CITIES—

Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Tokyo

The Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Higashi Kuni, has given the facts of the Allied bombing of Japan. "Our losses in both naval and aerial strength were so enormous as to obstruct seriously the prosecution of the war," he said. "Meanwhile, air raids on Japan proper were steadily intensified. In August the Allied forces started to use the atom bomb. The ruins of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are too ghastly to look on. This terrific weapon was likely to result in the obliteration of the Japanese people. Japan had to decide whether to hope against hope in a desperate struggle involving the annihilation of 100,000,000 people or to stop fighting"

On left—**A LOW-LEVEL PICTURE (sent by radio from Guam) OF NAGASAKI, where the second atomic bomb was dropped. The road on the left runs through the ashes of the industrial section of the city. Numerous smoke stacks still stand, although the great factory they served has become a mass of melted and twisted steel girders.**

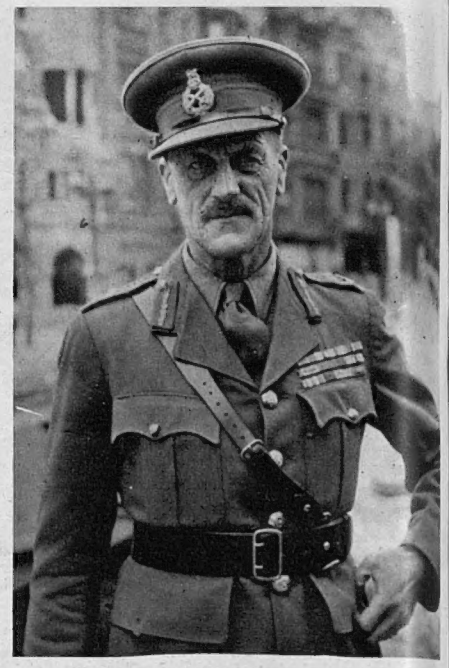
THE HEART OF TOKYO AS SEEN BY LOW-FLYING AIRCRAFT OF THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET ON PATROL OVER THE JAPANESE CAPITAL ON AUGUST 28 : The damage here was wrought, not by atomic or high-explosive bombs, but by (mainly) incendiaries. Only the big steel and concrete buildings remain—and they are largely shells. The Japanese Prime Minister has revealed the effect of the big Allied air raids on his country. Over 2,200,000 houses were burned, hundreds of thousands were killed and wounded, and the number of war sufferers amounted to about 10,000,000, he declared

THE BURNED-OUT HEART OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL : Why Japan gave up is graphically shown in this photograph of the devastated heart of Tokyo, capital city of Japan, once the thriving third-largest city of the world. All is ruin here. What used to house the War Department is the heap of ruins at the top right. At the lower right are the remains of the Imperial Army Air Force Headquarters. At the left may be seen part of the moat surrounding the Imperial Palace. Eye-witnesses who have had a chance to view Japan's devastated cities first-hand say she was beaten even before the atom bombs were dropped and before Russia had joined in the fray. According to first-hand reports, the Jap admission that she bowed before the awesome might of unleashed atoms is merely "face-saving"

ANOTHER CLOSE-UP OF BATTERED TOKYO : This photograph was made on August 27, from a low-flying plane. It shows a section of one of the Japanese business areas where hardly a building remains standing. It was this terrific beating from the air—before the coming of the atomic bomb—which brought about the collapse of Japan

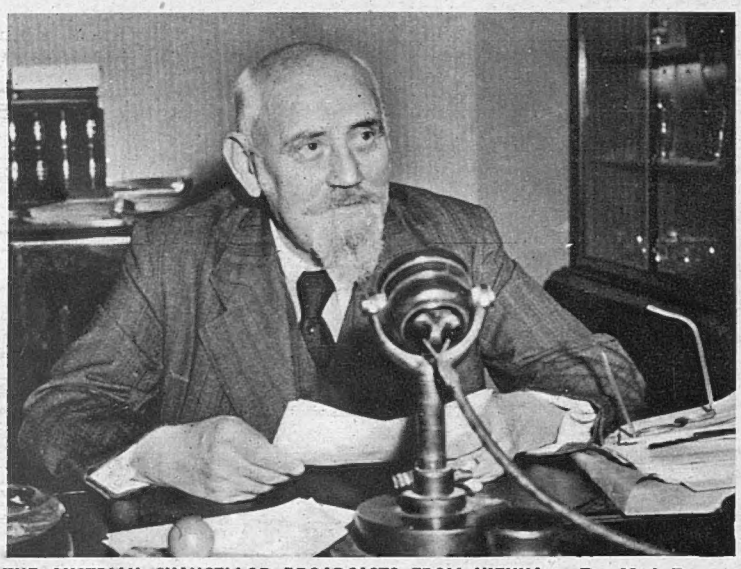
NEW PICTURES from GERMANY and AUSTRIA

THE ALLIED FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY IN BERLIN: The four Commanders stand at the salute outside the Kammergericht, where the Military Governors of each zone meet. General Eisenhower, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Marshal Zhukov and General Koenig were the principal figures in the Allied Flag-raising Ceremony held in Berlin on Monday, August 20. Here they are seen at the salute as the flags are raised. In the background is the Courthouse building, which has no fewer than 546 rooms and which is known as the "Kammergericht." This has been prepared for occupancy by the Allied Control Council, and is the place where the Military Governors of each zone meet to decide on policies for the governing of Germany

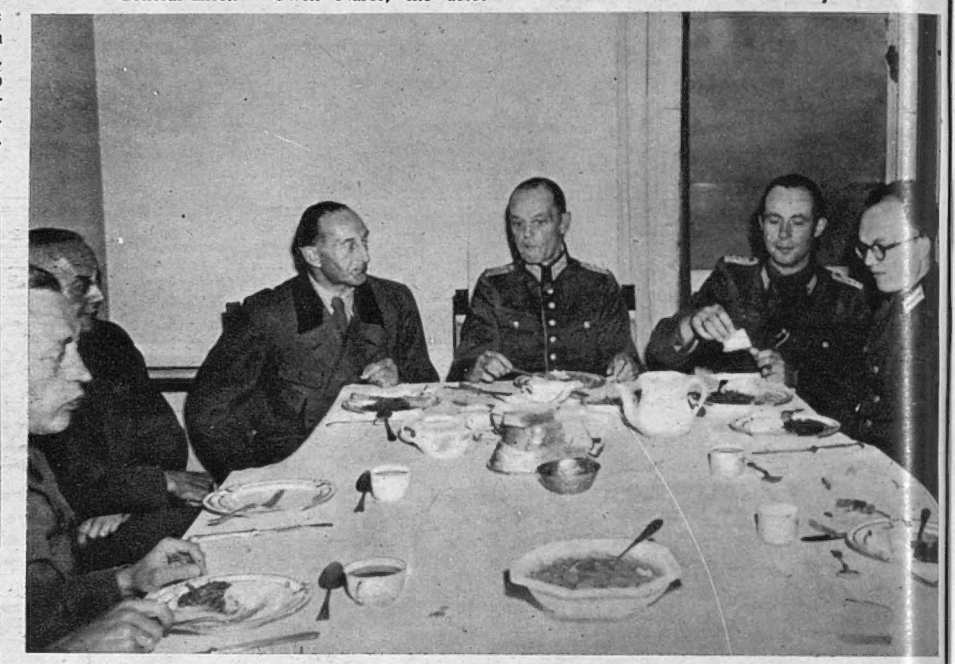


***On right*-Major-General E. P. Nares** was formerly Commander of the Second District in Italy; he has arrived in Berlin to act as British representative on the Allied Kommandatura. He succeeds Major-General L. O. Lyne, resuming command of the Seventh Armoured Division. Major-General Nares is fifty-three: he is a cousin of the late Owen Nares, the actor

THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN BERLIN, Major-General E. P. Nares, C.B.E., M.C., who has just taken over from Major-General L. O. Lyne



THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR BROADCASTS FROM VIENNA: Dr. Karl Renner is Chancellor of the Provisional Government of Austria. He is sponsored by the Russians and is now administering the country until Elections can be held. Here he is seen making a recording of his speech to the British public, at his home in Vienna. Mr. Patrick Smith, of the B.B.C., was responsible for this



FIELD-MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT DINES with other Germans whilst awaiting his trial: Before the trial of Axis War Criminals, Field-Marshal Rundstedt and other high-ranking German officers sit down to a dinner at the home of the late General von Bergen, former Ambassador to the Holy See, where many German officers are being held captive. Seated in this picture, from left to right, are—an unidentified German General; Karl Johann Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil and the man who helped negotiate the non-aggression pact with Russia in 1939; another unidentified German General; Field-Marshal von Rundstedt; von Rundstedt's son, Lieut. Hans von Rundstedt; and Major Josef Boll, of the German General Staff

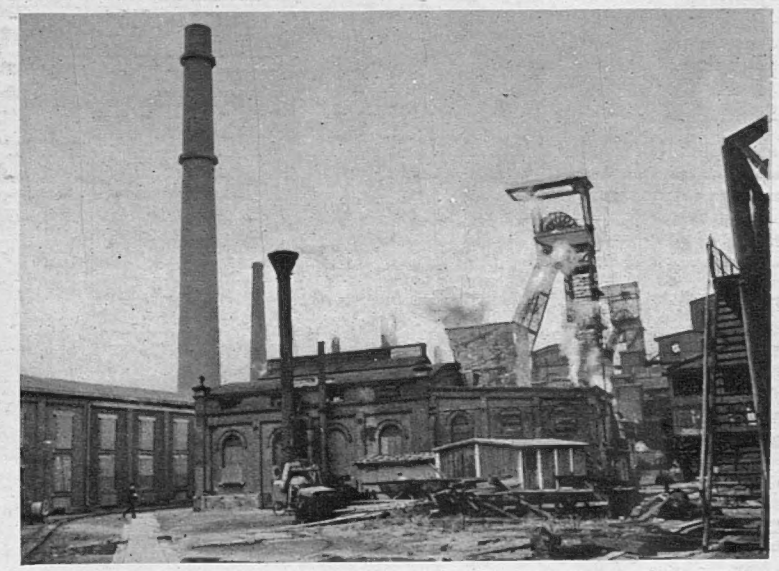
THE DISARMING OF GERMANY: Aircraft parts are discovered in the crypt of the village church at Alfen. R.A.F. Disarmament Squadrons now operating with the British Air Force of Occupation are finding that the dispersal of Luftwaffe material was carried to extraordinary lengths in Germany. This widespread dispersal was due in large measure to the success of Allied air attacks on airfields and other points where—before they were "evacuated"—large stores and spares were wrecked. In the apparently peaceful little village of Alfen, for instance, a Disarmament Squadron found that the crypt of the church had been used as a dispersal point. So also had farmhouses, barns and cowsheds. The material brought to light included aero engines, instruments, cowlings, radio sets and a variety of other aircraft parts

IN THE APPARENTLY PEACEFUL LITTLE VILLAGE OF ALFEN, it was found that the church had been used as a dispersal point for aircraft parts. So had farmhouses and barns and cowsheds, which were stocked with a variety of warlike material

BERLINERS GATHER THEIR WINTER FUEL: Chopping and gathering wood in the Grunewald in an effort to provide themselves with heating and cooking facilities. With the approach of winter, the shortage of coal and fuel is one of the most pressing problems of the people of Berlin. To provide for present needs and to lay in a stock for the winter, Berliners of all ages, including many schoolchildren, spend a great part of their time in the Grunewald—the wooded district of Western Berlin—sawing and chopping up trunks and branches of fallen trees. Walking from all parts of the city and using prams and hand-carts of all descriptions, many of the people travel distances up to 16 miles in a day to gather the precious fuel

TWO WOMEN FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL pulling their hand-cart loaded with wood from the Grunewald. They have travelled a long distance on foot to gather the precious fuel

THE R.A.F. IN VIENNA: A scene in the beautiful Palace grounds at Schonbrunn. Members of a R.A.F. Regiment squadron equipped with light armoured Otter reconnaissance cars were among the first of the British troops to enter Vienna to take up occupational duties. Their first job was to mount guard at the Schonbrunn Palace, former summer residence of Maria Theresa and the Austrian Emperors, which now houses the British element of the Allied Control Commission in the Austrian capital. Light armoured reconnaissance cars of the Squadron are here seen in the Palace grounds



GERMAN COAL-MINES WORK UNDER BRITISH CONTROL IN THE RUHR: Germany's largest coal area in the Ruhr Valley is now being operated under British supervision. The mines, which during the war had an output of nearly 120,000,000 tons, are being worked at full speed, providing fuel for the nation's empty stocks. Many of the men employed are released P.O.W.s. The miners are allowed 3,400 calories a day—2,200 above the civilian allowance. It is estimated that the total output should exceed 35,000,000 tons a year. Here is one of the mines at Hamborn, where hundreds of tons of coal are brought up daily to replenish the meagre German stocks

GERMAN CHILDREN LEARN TO PLAY AGAIN—"Ring-o'-Roses," or its German equivalent, in the heart of Berlin. Instead of the Nazi doctrines, with all their military and State backgrounds, German children coming under British direction in Berlin are being taught and encouraged to play many of the games and amusements popular with British children. This picture, taken in the heart of Berlin, near the Reich Strasse, shows how they are rapidly taking up their new pastimes, a welcome change from the "parade" games of the Nazis

THE AMERICANS IN GERMANY TO LEAVE?

How the American Preparations for Departure Will Affect the Occupation of that Country by the Western Nations

By FERDINAND TUOHY

IN the commotion about Lend-Lease and the spot-lighting of General MacArthur in Tokyo, something else concerning the United States has been allowed to slip by almost unnoticed. I refer to American preparations to leave Germany and Austria. This is a matter of such implications as to warrant its being thoroughly examined at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers.

General Eisenhower's statement that the Americans do not expect to stay long in Germany, may mean six months, a year, eighteen months. It certainly means an end of the idea of a harmonising British and American occupation extending over a decade or more, while the Germans were supposedly being made safe for the rest of us. It puts the occupation in a new light and affects all the Western nations big and lesser.

Yet the Americans' cutting short—very short—of their military presence on the Continent will hardly come as a surprise to those who noted Mr. Truman's recent answers to correspondents at the White House. The very fact of questions being put at all on this issue, about one minute after VE-Day, told its own story, and the President's replies—that it was the intention to hand over to civil authority and bring home the troops as soon as possible—made things doubly clear.

Nor will anyone returning from the American zone be the slightest bit surprised. So free is the talk there about "packing up," that it has become whispering item number one among the Germans. The two first whispers being: "The Americans will leave shortly" and "The American soldiers say the Russians will advance into Bavaria."

The fact of the matter is that American departure from Europe has quickly become a political issue, much more quickly than it did after World War One. It is an issue beloved by demagogues appealing to Mothers and Home, and Senator Pepper explained another side to Paris correspondents. "I fear," said this Europe-inclined Southerner, "that we cannot rely long on occupation by the United States because of the expense and American unwillingness to have sons overseas."

This mention of expense in connection with a country bulging with money as nation never bulged before, takes some swallowing. Yet history is merely repeating itself, although the Americans at least allowed fourteen months to elapse before clamouring for the break-up of the U.S. contingent in the Coblenz bridgehead in June 1920.

Alas, there are several new reasons for early withdrawal, which the powerful stay-out-of-Europe Americans can advance, compared with 1919. Occupation commitments in Japan; the atomic bomb as long-distance policing "reminder" to Germans; the risk of clashing with the Russians along the German demarcation line; the likelihood of having this time to pay American occupation costs; the ruins among which "the boys" have to live, not to mention "the boys'" oft-repeated affirmation that "Europe stinks."

But it is not my intention to analyse why the Americans contemplate an early withdrawal, rather to sketch what they will leave behind them if they do scale right down between now and next summer, and the heavy responsibility they will incur if they duck things again, leaving a grim and menacing "unfinished business" in Europe for others, not so well found, to grapple with.

For a long time it was taken for granted that the least the Big Three could do with their bigness would be to stay on in Germany for a fairly lengthy spell—twenty years was most heard—until a trustworthy German democratic State with a balanced economy had emerged, a new country capable and ready to pull its part with Europe as a whole. If the Weimar Republic began to fail after a very few years in a *whole* Germany, one fails to see what earthly hope the Americans have of erecting anything lasting by 1946 in the present Germany—with nothing even in rudimentary working order and Nazis just below the surface.

Yet this is the Germany in which the Americans wish to rush elections this autumn. (The Russians, too, but with a very different hope.)

My impression was that the Americans have been trying to put over a Four-Point programme in their zone (which includes part of Austria): (1) The rearing of a clerical State. (2) The radical cutting down of German industry, leaving the Germans with a negligible "war potential." (3) A half-hearted "denazification" by the "screening" system, and immediate opposition to anything styling itself "anti-Fascist," which is read as meaning "Communist-sympathising." (4) "Feed and see to yourselves although we 'll help for a short while."

Early in June the Americans sponsored a Bavarian regional regime under Friedrich Schaeffer, former head of the Catholic People's Party which Hitler dissolved in 1933, and in July a radio-featuring of religion was begun throughout the U.S. zone which has been divided into the old-time Laender. At first Bavarians gasped at religion on the air, and Munich's Cardinal Faulhaber needed a deal of convincing as to its propriety. That he acceded to the novelty was due, in part, to the Americans arranging to put Protestant (Lutheran), Methodist, Baptist and Old Catholic services on the air for periods proportionate to the number of these cults in the zone. As the Catholics far outnumber all the rest combined, the desirability of Catholicism using the air could not be denied.

The next most important advisers to the Americans have been Protestant Bishop Meisner and Pastor Niemöller. In passing, I came upon a report from the Bishop, saying, approximately, that the Americans would have to change their ways in Bavaria, treat the Bavarians better, give them more food and practical succour (calories were 900, lowest in the West), and abstain from rolling roughshod over their feelings, or the risk of Communism would grow.

I hope I hurt or vex nobody by baring this political clericalism, of which too little has been heard by people like ourselves who may be closely affected by its consequences. The fact is that this atmosphere of Communism underneath and pre-Hitler political clericalism very much on the surface, will form the "climate" of the forthcoming South German elections which, in my view, are being pressed far too quickly, like much else, for any permanent imprint to be left.

The expectancy is that Schaeffer's People's Party, largely composed of peasants, the middle class and the lower Catholic clergy, will "get in," and from the historical angle the Americans are on firm enough ground in so hoping. For centuries South Germany was a rampart of Church rule, and looking round even to-day at the undamaged country towns and villages, the impression remains markedly religious. The outside walls of almost every wayside inn are decorated with big, flamboyant religious frescoes and quotations. And the church bells toll on and off through the day and a good deal of the night.

Apropos bells, the bronze figures of Hitler's sixteen Party "martyrs" buried by the Brown House were to have been recast into a huge bell to replace Munich Cathedral's one that Hitler removed; but the idea was dropped on someone pointing out that the chimes would be tantamount to Nazism still ringing through the air. My point, however, is that, holy as things may seem to the eye in the U.S. zone, I doubt very much if the Americans can pull off what they have set out to achieve.

How many of the younger Bavarian generation will be attracted back to a regime of the past, after the breaking down, of pagan years of Hitlerism? Pastor Niemöller has himself said that twenty years will not eradicate the mysticism of Nazism. Even the middle-aged are a doubtful quantity. The relatively well-off peasants in their immune farms and cottages may embrace a return to 1933. But what of the countless town-dwellers, half of them so many troglodytes?

They are apathetic and say the Americans are leaving altogether in a short while, so why worry about what they are doing politically? Either the Russians or the French will step in, and then it will be different again. As for the young, I don't believe a word they say except when you catch them saying things with their eyes, dark, hostile things. Otherwise they either set out to flatter with parrot answers.

There is obviously a great deal to be said for American support of the Russian plan to liquidate and control German war potential. This would, in time, enable very many of the 400,000 fixed occupational army of which General Eisenhower speaks, to go home.

What I refuse to believe is that the Americans plan to break up their vast Control Commission at Hoechst, near Frankfort. I understand that, gradually as the American troops departed, American civil commissioners would head twelve German-held "ministries" through which the U.S. zone would be ruled indefinitely, until Germany could stand a Central Government. That being so, it is hard to see how American civilians could carry on without a military guard of some sort, if only aerial. But at present it has not been made clear if they will even stay on after the last of the 400,000 troops have gone.

I need only touch upon "screening." Since writing on it, the werewolves have been active, while it is admitted that Nazis are dodging from place to place and getting new jobs after having been "screened" and barred. There is no crazier notion than to imagine that the werewolf movement is dead simply because the Nazis have lain low in the opening phase.

Fourthly and finally, the Americans are fully justified in looking twice and three times at everybody who professes to be "anti-Fascist," this being most times a camouflage for Communist. People in Germany are verily not what they seem to be according to the party labels they adopt. Nazis are cloaked beneath "Christian Democrats" and "Socialists," while both extremists have rushed to Church membership, to keep in with the Americans and to hide their Communism and Nazism.

It is bad enough for the Americans to publicise their contemplated departure, as this will lessen such readiness as the Germans have to place faith in them. If the Americans do seriously pull out next year, it will be the rashest instance of "unfinished business" imaginable.

THE TROGLODYTES OF NUREMBERG—a picture which partly answers the question: "How do the Germans live in the bombed cities of the Reich?" With materials salvaged from the wrecked buildings, these families have constructed small huts no bigger than fair-sized dog-kennels, in which they continue their existence amid the ruins and devastation caused by the Allied air raids. The task of sheltering these people before the coming of winter is one of the major tasks of the Allied Military Government

WHERE THE JAPS SURRENDERED TO THE CHINESE AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF WARFARE—The city of Nanking, now the advanced headquarters of the Chungking Army. A view of the city on the banks of the Yangtse River—*Drawing by Percy Home*

The formal surrender of the Japanese forces in China to the Chinese General Ho Yung Chin took place on September 6 at Nanking. The city had been in the hands of the enemy for some years. During the Ming Dynasty, Nanking was the southern capital of China, famous for its wealth, learning and arts, but it suffered much destruction under the Taiping rebellion. The leader of the rebels installed himself in Nanking, where he ruled for ten years. The civil war wasted the countryside, thousands of people died from famine, and palaces, temples and great libraries perished in the wholesale destruction. Mandin Government at last roused themselves, and with the assistance of General Charles Gordon succeeded in taking Nanking, and putting an end to the struggle in 1864. During the regime of the rebels, the White Porcelain Pagoda at Nanking, the most beautiful in China, was destroyed. Now, again Nanking is returned to Chinese authority. General Chiang's advanced forces reached the city from the north on August 25, occupying Pukow on the left bank of the river, afterwards crossing over to take command in Nanking. Other troops arrived by air ready for the ceremony of the surrender. There had been a race to gain the city before the Communist Army, which was near at hand, could occupy it. Since the Soviet-Chinese Treaty has been announced there has been less trouble with the Yemen armies, who now realise there is little hope of support from Moscow

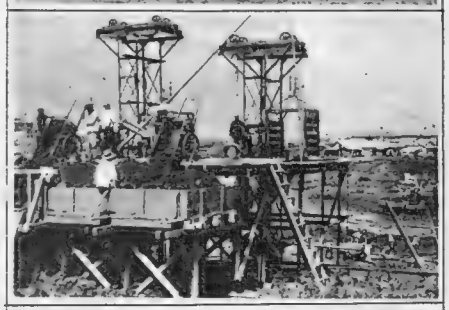
NANKING IS RESTORED TO CHINA

And the Japanese are Ousted After Years of Occupation

—*A Special Sphere Drawing*

The city of Nanking lies on the right bank of the Yangtse, a little to the west of the region of large lakes which lies inland from Shanghai. The city, as one sees it to-day, is still surrounded by its ancient walls, but these are partially broken in many places. As will be seen in the above view, the form of the city is irregular, differing in this way from such cities as Peking and Mukden. A large part of the area enclosed within the walls is, to-day, only partially occupied, some portions being quite free of any buildings. The Southern Gate admits to the main built-up area, the living Nanking city of to-day. If one enters by the north there is a long road, running parallel with the railway line, which leads south-east to the city. The Parliament building is passed on the left: still farther to the east is the Military School building, and towards the south is the Town Hall, Government House, and one or two other public buildings. The main gate in the eastern wall leads to the tombs of the kings and to the modern memorial of Sun Yat Sen. Nanking is in touch with many big cities of central and southern China by means of the Yangtse, which runs the enormous course of 3,000 miles before reaching the sea. The Valley of the Yangtse has always been the richest and most cultivated part of the Chinese Empire.

On right—**AFTER NANKING HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE JAPS: The Chinese "Puppet Government" takes office.** At Nanking, the capital of that part of China occupied by the Japanese Army soon after the opening of the "China Incident," the new Government sponsored by the Jap conquerors took office in December 1937. It was under the leadership of Wang Ching-wai. One of the first acts of the "puppets" was to warn off European Powers and the United States from continuing the shipment of supplies to Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking, the head of the Chinese Cabinet and of the army that was defending the country against the Japanese



HOW THE CAPITAL OF MANCHUKUO WAS CREATED OUT OF A WILDERNESS: These photographs depict the first stage of construction work at Hsinking, showing how the new capital city, modern in every respect, was built in less than six years, on an arid plain, to form the administrative centre of Manchukuo after it had come under Jap domination. From top to bottom are seen: (1) the wild stretch of country prior to 1932, then forming the outskirts of a small primitive town, which was chosen as the site of the new capital; (2) Engineering works set in motion to prepare the ground for a planned city; (3) the plan beginning to take shape; (4) the completed city

The END of the WAR in CHINA

—Two Special Sphere Drawings

On right—The native horsemen of Mongolia figured unexpectedly—for the Japanese—in the fighting in Northern Manchuria. They evidently assisted in the breaking of the Japanese lines of communication and the consequent rapid disintegration of the "Kwantung Army." These horsemen were part of the cavalry of the Mongolian People's Republic Army. They crossed the "impassable" Gobi Desert in an 800-mile fight-all-the-way dash to the sea at Liao-Tung Gulf, north-west of Port Arthur. They took the town of Dolon-Nor in Inner Mongolia and routed the Japanese in the desert north of Kalgan on the Great Wall of China. Their appearance south of the desert panicked the Jap garrisons, who thought no threat could come from that direction, but who were suddenly faced with hordes of wild cavalry screaming as they charged. In the desert the Mongols had no protection from constant, drenching rain, and no water but the rain they collected. In Mr. Whitaker's drawing a detachment of them is seen making for a rendezvous, watched by the leader of a Mongol camel caravan

***Below*—THE CHUNGKING ARMY OCCUPIES THE HISTORIC CITY OF NANKING—taken over from the Japs, and now Advance Headquarters of the Chinese Army. The famous "Drum Tower" is shown on the right**

—Drawing by W. G. Whitaker

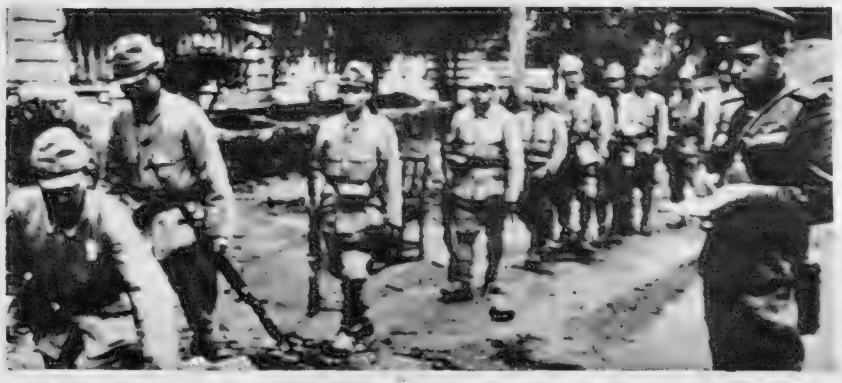
Bodies of troops forming part of the Southern Chungking Army under General Chiang Kai-shek entered Nanking during the final days of August, preparatory to the formal capitulation of the Japanese Armies on the mainland of China, which was scheduled to take place on September 6. The ancient walls, which once entirely surrounded the city, are much damaged in places; a considerable area within the walls is only partially occupied owing to the fighting in the Taiping period. Buildings like the old "Drum Tower" on the right in Mr. Whitaker's drawing, stand practically isolated among patches of waste land. There is no lack of telegraph and telephone-poles which line the roads in profusion

ALLIES OF THE RUSSIANS DURING THE SHORT CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA : MONGOLIAN HORSEMEN ATTACK THE JAPANESE LEFT FLANK ON THE LONELY STEPPES. These wild riders helped to break up the Japanese "Kwantung Army," making raids from a quarter from which they were quite unexpected. They form part of the Army of the Mongolian People's Republic (*See note at left*)—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

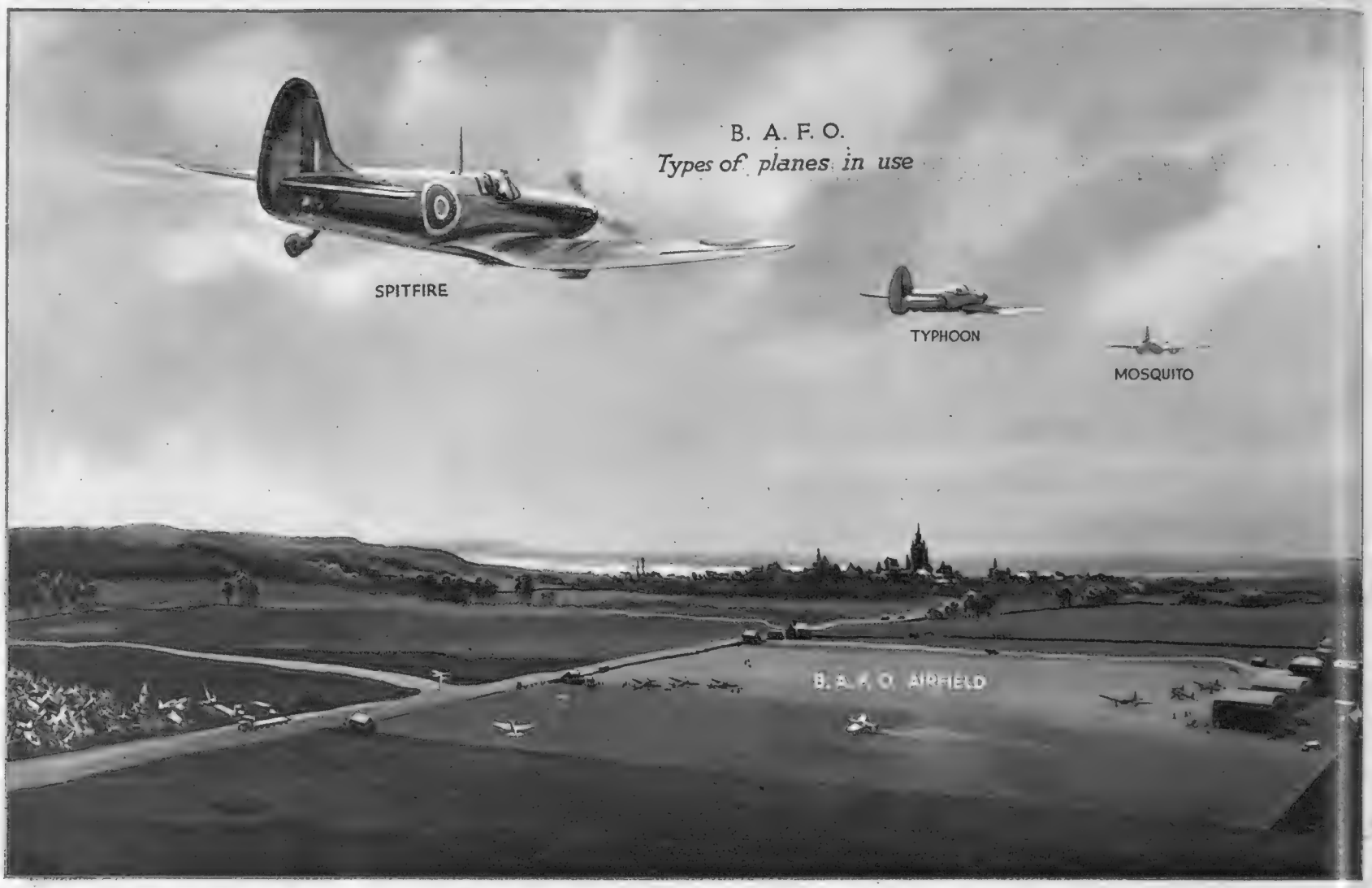
THE SOVIET TROOPS ENTER HARBIN, IN MANCHURIA : Men of the Soviet's Second Far Eastern Army being welcomed by the population as they occupied this key town on August 19, after it had been in Jap possession for many years

THE RED ARMY HOIST THE FLAG OF VICTORY OVER THE HARBIN RAILWAY STATION : The inhabitants will remember August 19 as one of the happiest days in their lives, for on that day the Russians liberated Manchuria

IN HARBIN, the Soviet troops forced a large Jap garrison to lay down their arms and surrender. This picture shows a Japanese transport column surrendering to a single Russian soldier



JAPANESE TROOPS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS at the feet of a Soviet officer, after their commander had surrendered in Harbin. The town had been held by the Japs for many years



THE NEW BRITISH AIR POLICE IN OCCUPIED GERMANY, and the types of famous aircraft which they are flying—Spitfire, Typhoon and Mosquito—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The British Air Force Occupation authorities in Germany will enforce a complete ban on German civil flying, designing or construction, in accordance with the Allied terms of surrender. Announcing this, Air Chief-Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, Air Commander-in-Chief, British Air Forces, and Chief Air Adviser to the Control Commission, said that the three main functions of the British air occupation force will be: (1) To support the Army Occupation authorities in suppressing any civilian risings in Germany; (2) to disarm and destroy the Luftwaffe, and confiscate all rocket-producing equipment and buildings; and (3) to dispose of all German aircraft. The British air occupation force has three operational R.A.F. groups—83rd in Schleswig-Holstein, 84th in the central sector, and 2nd in the southern sector. Each group consists of approximately ten squadrons of fighters, bombers and Mosquitoes

"B.A.F.O."

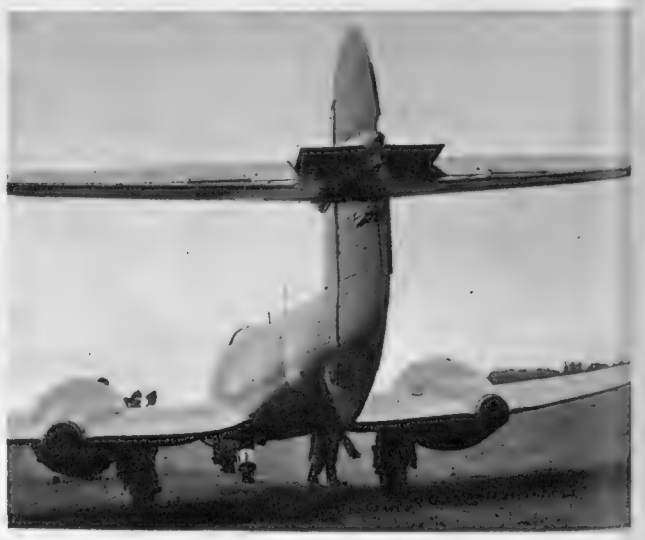
(British Air Force, Occupation)

—With Other Flying Pictures of Recent Release

A FRONTAL VIEW OF THE GLOUCESTER METEOR, the jet-propelled plane now being used by the R.A.F.: It is one of the fastest aircraft in the whole world

THE BRITISH JET AIRCRAFT—Now that the "security" ban on such matters has been removed, it can be stated that the Gloucester fighter aircraft, of which three pictures are given here, is one of the fastest things that fly. These planes look much about the same as any other aircraft except that the propeller is missing, and the tail projects higher into the air. It was stated by the Commanding Officer of the R.A.F. Station where these photographs were taken that, had he had one of these Gloucester Meteors in the Battle of Britain, he would have beaten the German Air Force by himself! That statement is the general opinion in the R.A.F.

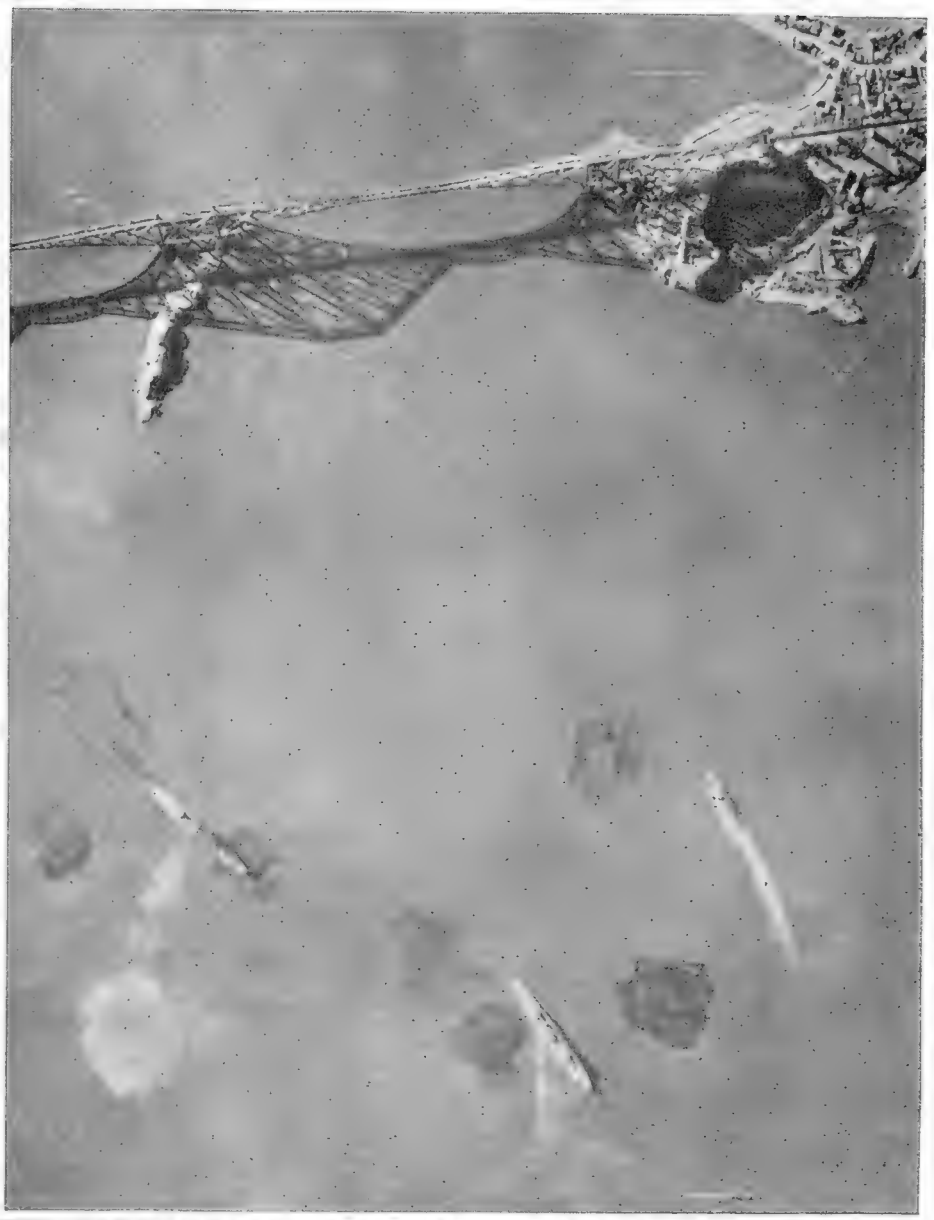
THE WONDERFUL TAKE-OFF OF THE PROPELLER-LESS METEOR: Just airborne and still hardly off the ground, the retractable wheels have already almost disappeared as the plane accelerates at terrific speed. Note the very forward position of the pilot



A REAR VIEW OF THE GLOUCESTER METEOR, showing the high tail which is one of its characteristic features. The undercarriage is on the tricycle principle

GERMAN BOMBERS OVER THE THAMES IN DAYLIGHT: Two Dornier 217's above the river near Woolwich Arsenal—a picture taken during the autumn of 1940 before the neighbourhood of London became too dangerous for the Luftwaffe

A HEINKEL 111 OVER THE RIVER: Tower Bridge is at the top of this picture, slightly to the right of the aircraft's port wing-tip. A picture taken on September 7, 1940



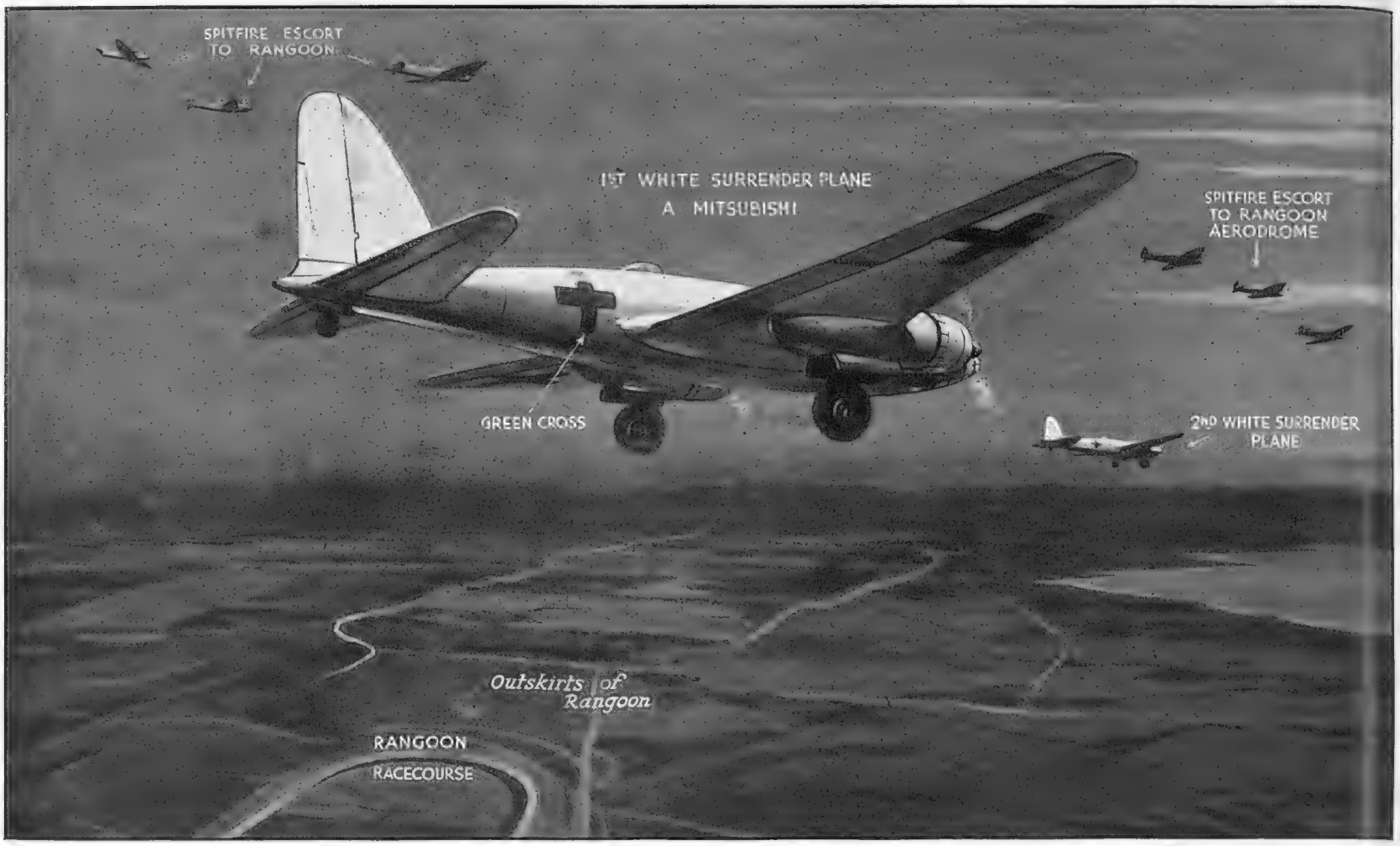
THE FIRST ATTACK ON BRITAIN: This photograph was taken by an enemy bomber during the Luftwaffe's first attack of the war on the British mainland when, on October 16, 1939, German aircraft unsuccessfully bombed naval units in the Firth of Forth. The famous bridge is easily identifiable here; the dark patches on the water indicate where the bombs fell

THE GREAT DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON LONDON ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1940, AT THE START OF THE LONG BLITZ ON THE CAPITAL: Two Dornier bombers are here seen flying above the fires started by their bombs in the neighbourhood of the Beckton Gasworks at Silvertown. The same night the Germans began their months-long bombing campaign which continued without cessation until May 1941

THE LUFTWAFFE OVER BRITAIN

Four German Pictures Taken in the Year 1940

Here is a flashback to the autumn of 1940, when the Battle of Britain was at its height and London was adjusting itself to the shock of the Luftwaffe's assault on the capital. Londoners soon learned to recognise the Dorniers and the Heinkels that came over in their hundreds until their power was smashed by the R.A.F. These pictures were taken by the Germans in the attacking bombers: they are now in the possession of the R.A.F. They show how London and Edinburgh appeared to the Luftwaffe crews



Above—**TWO WHITE PLANES ARRIVE AT RANGOON, with an escort of Spitfire fighters, to make arrangements for the Jap surrender in Burma**—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

By early morning on August 26, a large crowd of British soldiers had gathered on the fringe of the airfield at Rangoon to witness the arrival of the Jap Surrender Delegation. They were expected between 7.30 and eight o'clock, but owing to unfavourable flying conditions they did not arrive till 9.45. They came in two large transport aircraft marked with green crosses on a white background and were flying at under 2,000 ft. Both were "Sallys," or Mitsubishi aircraft. An escort of nine Spitfires guided them to the airfield. As soon as they had touched down, the delegation, headed by General Numata, emerged to begin the surrender negotiations

The Arrival of the Jap Surrender PLANES

And How the News was Taken to Allied P.O.W.s

Below—**ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AT NAGASAKI are given news of the Jap surrender by American Fortresses which flew low over their camps**—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

About 100 men, women and children waved an American flag as Fortresses roared over their camp at housetop level on a reconnaissance mission on the afternoon of August 27. They are believed to be mostly British and Dutch civilians, whose fate had been unknown since the second atom bomb wrought almost unbelievable destruction at Nagasaki. So joyous was this first reception that the pilot circled round the camp for fifteen minutes at a 30-ft. altitude, dropping cigarettes and a message promising the internees rescue in a few days. As the plane flew 1,000 miles across Japan's home islands at tree-top height, the Japanese population in the half-destroyed cities, or working in the fields, paused to wave to it. None ran for cover

Above—**THE U.S. DESTROYER "NICHOLAS" MEETS THE JAPANESE DESTROYER "HATUZ AKURA," carrying the Japanese emissaries to the U.S. Third Fleet, off the coast in the early dawn. Twenty-one emissaries went aboard the American destroyer and were then transferred to the U.S.S. "Missouri"**—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

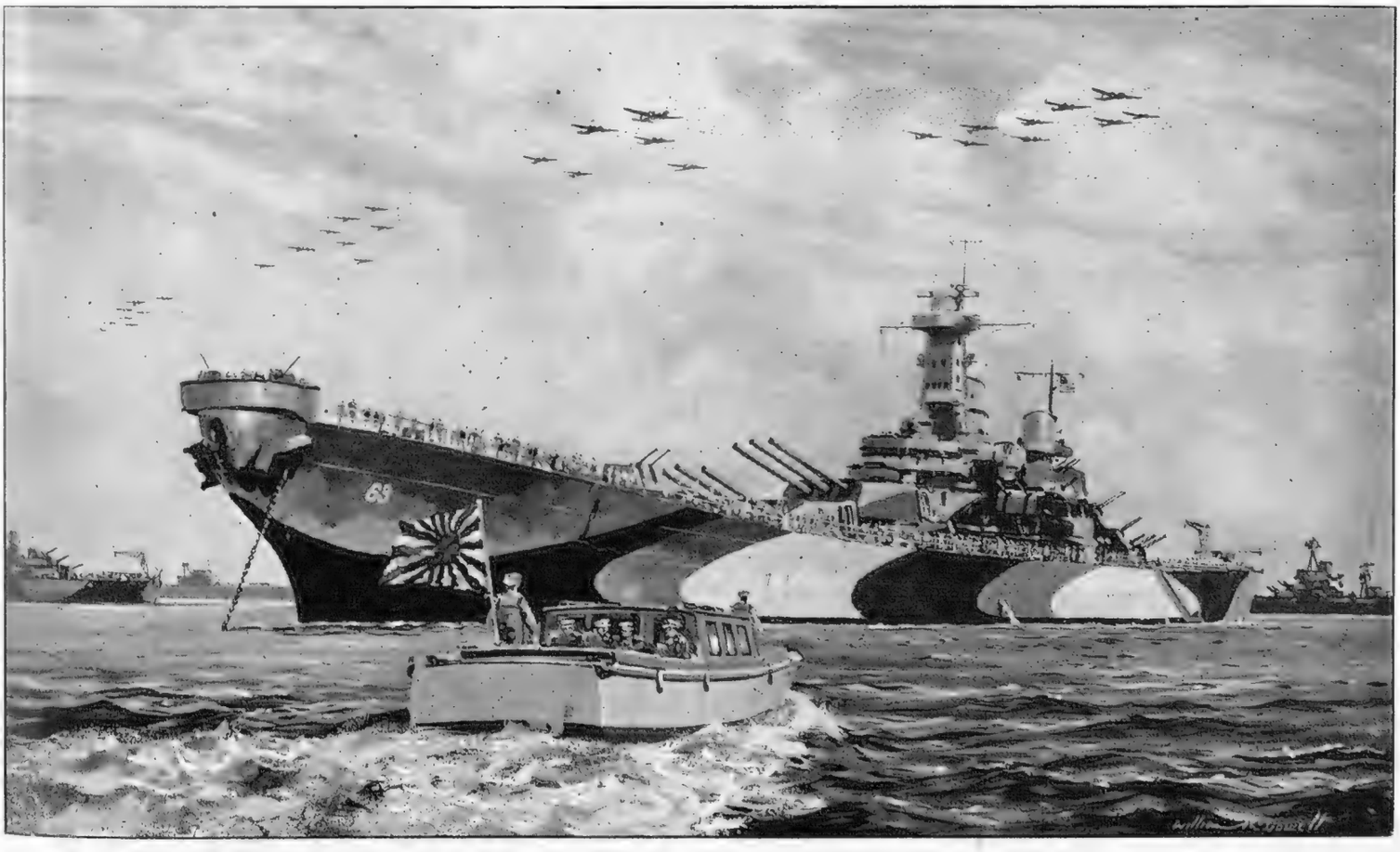
The Jap Surrender AT SEA

Two Incidents Depicted in Special "Sphere" Drawings

It must have been an impressive moment when, in the cold, searching light of dawn, the U.S. destroyer *Nicholas* closed in on the shabby Jap destroyer carrying the surrender emissaries. The guns of the *Nicholas* were trained in case of possible treachery and those of the Japanese ship depressed as ordered in the surrender terms. Her passengers were probably depressed also! The *Nicholas* is one of the 122 of the Fletcher class, built during 1940-41. She carries eight 5-in. guns and ten torpedo-tubes, and has the high forecastle characteristic of the later American warships. There were twenty-one emissaries on the *Hatuz Akura*, and all were later distributed amongst the Allied Fleet as pilots and interpreters

Below—**JAPANESE OFFICERS ABOUT TO BOARD THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP "MISSOURI" to make the formal surrender in Tokyo Bay**—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

The *Missouri*, of 45,000 tons and nine 16-in. guns, is one of the greatest ships of the U.S. Navy and one of the latest additions. She is the equivalent of the newest British capital ships of the Lion class, and has about the same weight of gun-power. Note the high-flaring forecastle with the A.-A. guns, and the graceful curves of the American "disruptive" camouflage. This vessel was amongst the first to enter Tokyo Bay, and it was on her deck that the formal surrender of Japan took place in the presence of General Douglas MacArthur



HOW THE JAP EMISSARIES WERE RECEIVED ON BOARD THE AMERICAN DESTROYER "NICHOLAS" *(For drawing of this Incident see preceding page)*

They went aboard from a Jap destroyer five-and-a-half hours before the Allied Fleet went into Sagami Bay. Here they are seen giving their names and rank to an American officer before being transferred to the U.S.S. *Missouri*. Captain Inaho Otami is second from left: Captain Yoshihiko Takasaki has his back to the camera

SAGAMI BAY

The Allied Fleet Sails In for the Surrender

—A Special Sphere Drawing

CAPTAIN OTAMI, Naval Staff Officer, and CAPTAIN TAKASAKI, Staff Officer at Yokosuka, with CAPTAIN HENRY HENEBERGER, Commodore of Destroyer Squadron 21, on board the "Nicholas"

The great Allied armada was drawn up in three great columns across the broad Sagami Bay whilst preparations for the first seaborne landings on Japanese soil were being made. Forty miles away to the south-west could be seen the towering peak of Fujiyama piercing the thick, white clouds.

Before the Fleet was a picturesque, green, hilly shore. Our destroyers stood close in to the attractive beaches, which are the fashionable seaside resorts for Tokyo. The brightly-painted houses were clearly visible from the flagship whose great 14-in. guns, like those of the whole armada, were elevated toward the shore. It was a perfect summer day for this immense show of naval strength. In three ranks, more than 112 American and British warships were drawn up between the Miura Peninsula to the north and the beautiful little island of Fashia to the south. Throughout the entire operation of moving the Fleet to anchorage there was not a single Japanese movement in the air, on the sea, or, as far as could be observed, on shore.

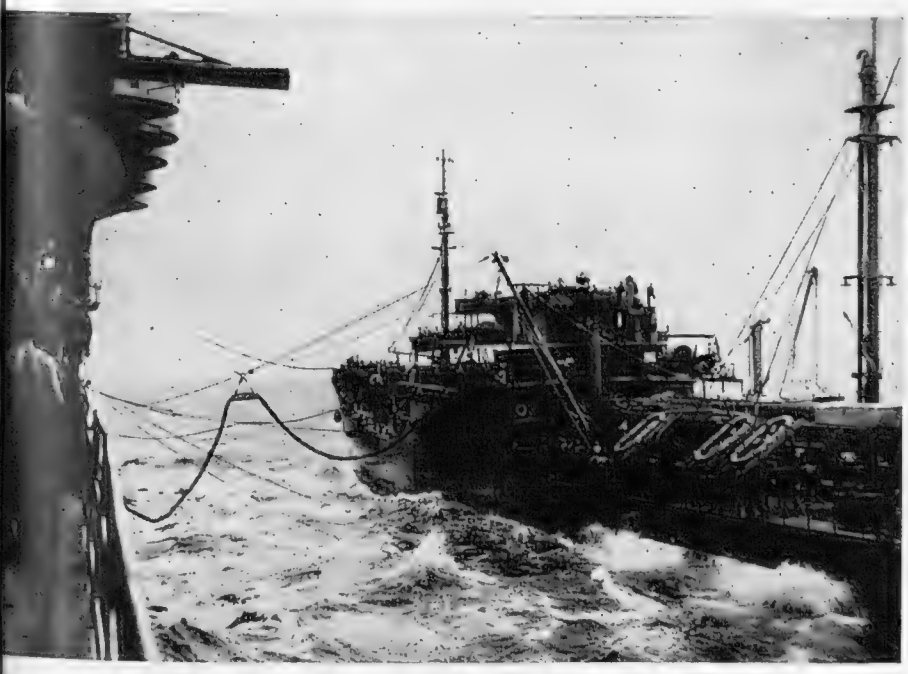
First ship to move its anchorage was Admiral Halsey's flagship, the *Missouri*. She came to anchor two miles off shore. This was five-and-a-half hours after the morning rendezvous at sea with a Japanese destroyer bringing emissaries with details of shipping channels, minefields and coast defences. The *Duke of York*, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, anchored four minutes after the *Missouri* and a short distance away from her. The American battleships *Iowa* and *South Dakota* and the British battleship *King George V* moved to anchorages near their flagship. In a short time five battleships, eleven cruisers, twenty-six destroyers, sixteen minesweepers, fifteen transports and many auxiliary vessels were spread out over the bay.

BRITISH WARSHIPS TAKE THEIR PLACE AMONGST THE ALLIED FLEETS GATHERED of the British Pacific Fleet—the battleship "Duke of York." On the far left is a b U.S.S. "Missouri," with the "South Dakota" to the right, and the stern of

BEFORE THE ENTRY INTO SAGAMI BAY: A British honour for Admiral Nimitz: At Guam, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Pacific, received the Order of the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, one of the highest orders of the British Empire. Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, representing His Majesty King George, bestowed the decoration aboard his flagship, H.M.S. *Duke of York*, on August 10. Here Admiral Nimitz, accompanied by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, is seen wearing the Order just after the presentation ceremony

A RADIO PICTURE FROM GUAM, showing the stern of the "Duke of York" flying the White Ensign just before the formal surrender of the Japs. In the background is another battleship: behind is a distant prospect of imposing Mount Fujiyama and part of the coastline of Sagami Bay

SAGAMI BAY FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE JAPANESE: In the foreground is the flagship an aircraft-carrier; in the distance are destroyers; immediately behind the flagship is the U.S.S. "King George V" to the extreme right—*Drawing by Montague Dawson* (*See note at left*)



PREPARING TO SAIL INTO JAPANESE WATERS: *On left*—The American tanker "Housatonic" (at right) pumps oil into the empty tanks of the aircraft-carrier "Ranger." Among the many lines connecting the two vessels are telephone wires for the quick exchange of orders as well as messenger lines for the transfer of mail and cargo. *On right*—After refuelling, seamen aboard the U.S.S. "Minneapolis" stand by the fuel-hose coupling on the well-deck waiting for the signal that actual pumping from the tanker has begun. Note the drain pan under the coupling to keep the deck clean from any leaks

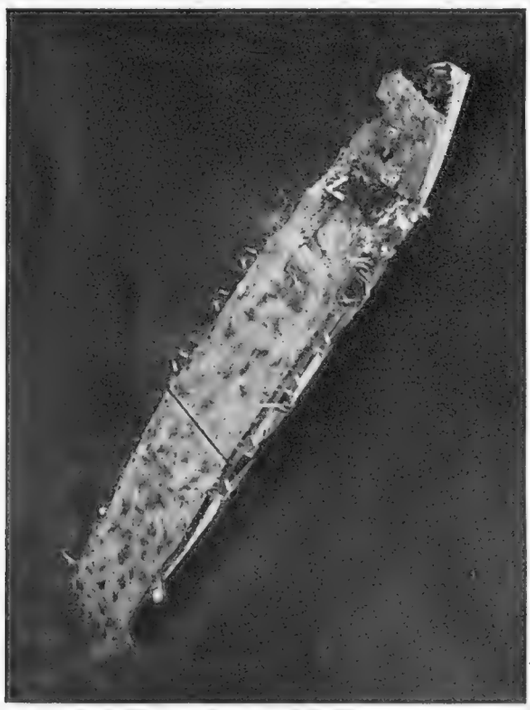
CLOSING SCENES IN THE PACIFIC WAR

And Pictures by Radio of the Occupation of the Tokyo Area by the Allies

The three pictures given here have just been received from H.M.S. *Victorious* after her aircraft had been in action in the last days of the war against Japan. She took part in attacks with American and British carrier-based aircraft against Japanese shipping and installations, when attacks were made on July 28 on an area ranging from north-eastern Kyushu, through the Inland Sea and Southern Honshu, to Suruga Gulf

ONE OF THE LAST BLOWS AT JAPAN : An effective attack by aircraft flown from a British carrier against the Shannoshu shipyard at Injoshima, on the Inland Sea

AT FUGE, ON HONSHU, BOMBS FALL FROM A LOW LEVEL ON WORKS LINING THE WATERFRONT during an attack made on July 28 by British carrier-based aircraft. A wide area of Jap territory was covered on that day by the Allied bombing aircraft



A KOBE-CLASS ESCORT CARRIER two days after she had been attacked : Her back is broken, her flight-deck is cracked, and her forecastle seriously damaged

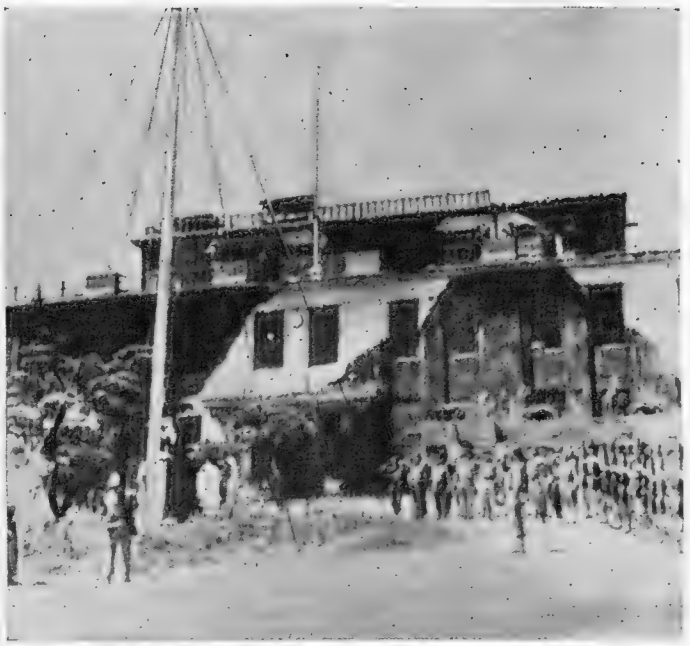
THE JAP WHO BETRAYED HIS COUNTRY : Lieut. Minoru Wada volunteered to direct American bombers to the headquarters of the 100th Japanese Army Division. He is here seen in the aircraft during the long flight back after the attack, on August 10. Wada was captured on Mindanao after having lived an animal existence to avoid being taken prisoner. He is a graduate of the University of Tokyo and the Military School, of Kyushu.

THE JAPANESE NAVY YARD AT YOKOSUKA IS BOMBED : Towering columns of smoke billowing up mark bomb-hits on the big Yokosuka Navy Yard, near Tokyo, as U.S. and British carrier-based planes struck on July 18 during the daring sweep of the Third Fleet in Jap waters. Yokosuka is one of the Jap ports where the Third Fleet landed troops for the occupation of the Japanese homeland

THE MARINES LAND IN JAPAN: This historic photograph, just received by radio from Tokyo Bay, shows American Marines of the Fourth Regimental Combat Team dashing through the surf—ready for the battle that didn't come. They are on the beach of Futtso Saki Peninsula, where some of Tokyo's harbour defences were located

AN AMERICAN WARSHIP MOVES INTO A JAP NAVAL BASE: The U.S.S. "San Diego," flagship of Rear-Admiral Oscar C. Badger, Commander of the First American naval forces to enter Tokyo Bay, is shown pulling alongside a dock at the Yokosuka naval base as the American occupation of the Japanese homeland formally got under way. The "San Diego" docked at the same spot where the Japanese battleship, "Nagato," was hit by bombs during the last "strike" at the base by carrier planes

THE OCCUPATION OF THE ATSUGI AIRFIELD: Lined up on the airfield near Tokyo are the C-47 Troop Carrier Group that brought airport equipment and made other arrangements for the mass landings of American forces at this field. General Douglas MacArthur later arrived at the airfield to prepare for the ceremony of accepting Japan's formal surrender



YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE—the American flag is hauled aloft: A few hours after 10,000 American Marines and bluejackets had swarmed ashore at this once-powerful Jap base, the American flag went up over Yokosuka. The landing force found unmanned guns and empty forts. Admiral William F. Halsey, established his shore headquarters here while units of his great fighting force rode at anchor out in Tokyo Bay

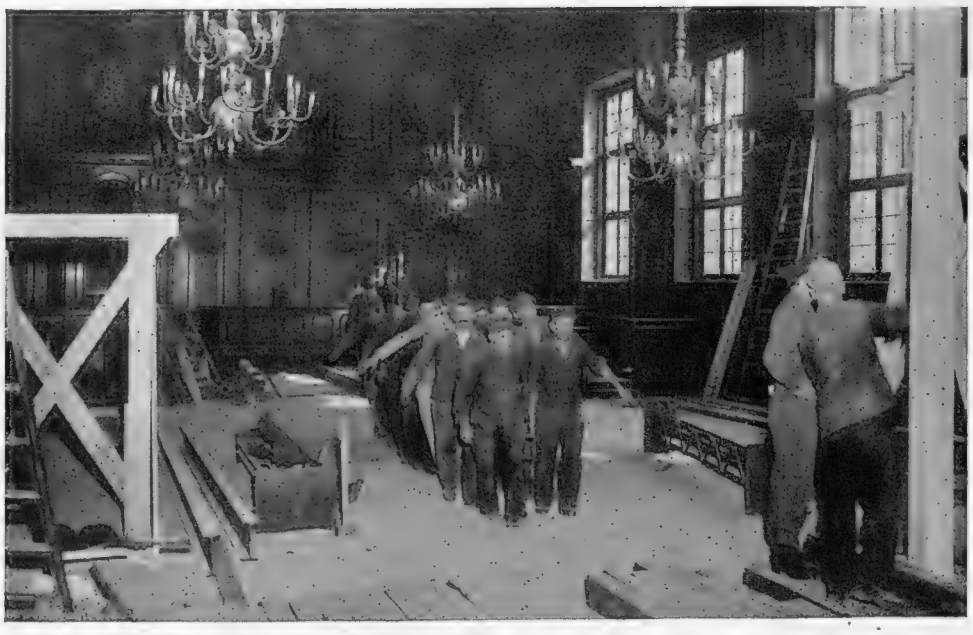
ATSUGI AIRFIELD—the new "owners" take over: Colonel C. H. Tench (on left), of General Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command, is shown here as he conferred with Lieut.-General Seizo Arisuyu (in centre) and Lieut.-General Seiyichi Kemata, both of the Jap Army General Staff, when American forces took over control of the airfield south of Tokyo. The policing of the defeated nation got under way swiftly after General Douglas MacArthur landed on August 30th

PORT ARTHUR—the Russians raise the Red Flag: Seamen of the landing party of the Soviet Pacific Fleet are here seen hoisting the Soviet flag over Port Arthur. A treaty has been concluded between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Government of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, agreeing that Port Arthur will be used by both nations as a naval base, Russia being responsible for its defence and China for its civil administration

LUZON, IN THE PHILIPPINES—Surrender negotiations east of Manila: On a lofty plateau in the Sierra Madre Mountains east of Manila, American officers of the 38th Division met the Japanese emissaries to negotiate plans for surrender. Major Richard F. Jeffers (on left), and Lieut. Bernice M. Wachtel (second from left), are here talking with Japanese officers as a force of enemy soldiers remain on the alert in the background

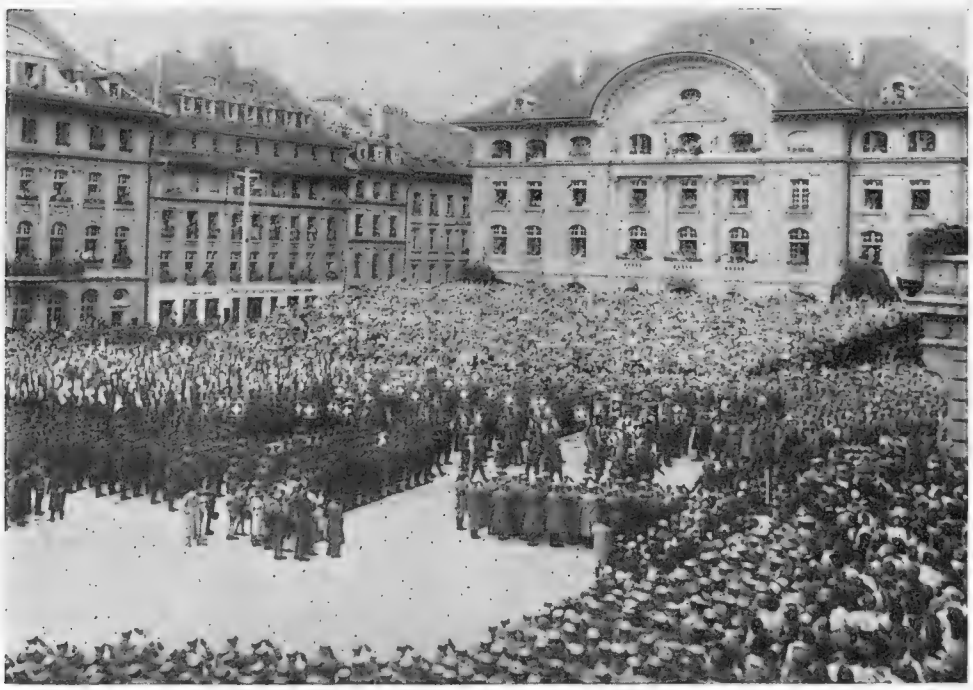
NEWS-PICTURES from FOREIGN LANDS

A Collection of Photographs from All Over the World

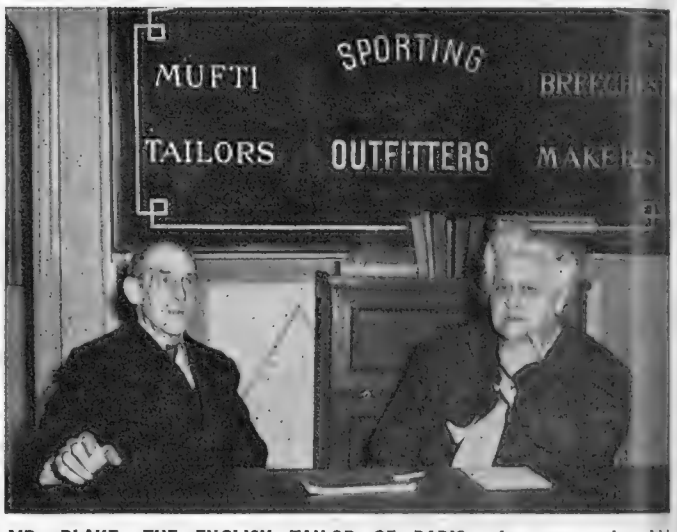


PREPARING THE HALL IN NUREMBERG, WHERE THE GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WILL BE PLACED ON TRIAL : The famous old city of Nuremberg, so long known as one of the centres of Nazidom and the scene of many spectacular "Rallies" of the Nazi Party, has been selected as the place where Goering and Company are to be put on trial shortly. The Court-house is now being prepared for this purpose, with the prisoners lodged in the nearby gaol. In this picture former members of the S.S. and German labourers are seen carrying one of the steel beams through the courtroom itself to be placed in the extended part of the Press balcony. The building was damaged through Allied bombing attacks in the later stages of the war

ONE OF THE CELLS IN THE NUREMBERG PRISON where the Nazi leaders will be confined during their forthcoming trial. The equipment is of the very barest



THE SWISS ARMY SAYS GOOD-BYE TO ITS WARTIME LEADER IN BERNE : A great ceremony took place in Berne recently, during which the Commander of the Swiss Army, General Guisan, took leave of the troops he had commanded during the war. The ceremony was carried out in front of 401 flags, standards and pennants of the Army, which had been massed on the *place* of the Federal Palace. A large crowd, which included the President of the Confederation, witnessed the proceedings



MR. BLAKE, THE ENGLISH TAILOR OF PARIS, the man who hid many Allied airmen from the Germans : In a ground-floor flat in the Rue St. Honoré lives Mr. Charles Blake, one-time trooper in the Indian Army, and his wife. Mr. Blake has been a tailor in Paris for some years. Many times during the Occupation his front-door bell tinkled at night, and the door would be opened to admit an Allied airman seeking to escape from the Nazis. Mr. Blake is a feeble-looking man in his seventies; his wife, more robust, is in her sixties. Between them they hid hundreds of Allied airmen, risking their lives before the firing-squad for four years. Their little ground-floor flat and tailor's workshop were the lead-in for one of the principal channels of escape in Paris. From here the airmen were taken through various other channels and across the Spanish frontier on their way to England

BRUSSELS CELEBRATES THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITS LIBERATION BY THE BRITISH : To commemorate the entry of the Allies into the Belgian capital in September 1944, a big parade was staged in Brussels on September 4. Crowds flocked to the main streets and squares to demonstrate their appreciation of the British Army. Among the spectacles was this Army truck, which had been painted with the names of the underground newspapers that were published in the city during the German Occupation

TAXIS AGAIN PLY FOR HIRE IN PARIS : One of the new taxi-ranks in the Place de la Concorde. Once more lines of taxis occupy the ranks at Paris railway stations. But they are extremely difficult to hire, priority being given to invalids or high Government officials. For an ordinary person, the result is an expensive ride. A journey equivalent to that of the distance between Euston and Waterloo costs £2 10s.!

A KASHMIR MOUNTAIN CAMP FOR R.A.F. AIR CREWS IN INDIA : Officers meet Tibetans during a trek in the Sind Valley. The natives from Little Tibet come down from the mountains to trade skins. Operational duty in the tropical areas of South-East Asia Command imposes a heavy strain on body and nerves. To counteract this, the R.A.F. have set up a mountain camp near Srinagar, in Kashmir, on the North-West Frontier of India, where air crews can recuperate. One hundred and thirty men arrive there each month for a 28-days course of climbing in the summer months and of ski-ing in the winter. They start off with gentle exercise at the base camp—swimming and walking; from this their programme is gradually stepped up at subsidiary trekking and climbing camps, until at the end of the course their systems are toned-up to cope with another spell of duty

A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE LOCATION OF SONAMARG MAIN TREKKING AND CLIMBING CAMP, 9,000 ft. up in the Himalayas : This is the final camp reached by the air crews. From here they make further trekking and climbing expeditions

LADY PARK TOURS THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER : Visiting a hospital during her tour, she stops for a chat with Sergeant G. W. Ward, from Selsdon, Surrey. Lady Park, wife of Air Chief-Marshal Sir Keith R. Park, Allied Air Commander-in-Chief in South-East Asia, recently accompanied her husband on a tour of the North-West Frontier of India. Since joining her husband in South-East Asia in August 1944, she has visited hospitals, convalescent depots, leave camps and clubs for Service men and women in many parts of the Far East, Near East and Middle East. In the last war Lady Park spent three-and-a-half years as a Red Cross nurse; early in this war she served with R.A.F. Fighter Command, in the Code and Cypher Section, and was at two Groups commanded by her husband.

THE APOSTOLIC HAND OF ST. STEPHEN IS RETURNED BY THE AMERICANS TO HUNGARY : The most cherished relic of Hungary—the Apostolic hand of St. Stephen—was returned by an American mission to Budapest just in time for the Hungarian celebration in the Saint's honour. Since it was found by the Americans, it had been kept in the Archiepiscopal Palace of St. Peter in Salzburg. Here is a close-up of the Apostolic Hand in its glass case being handed over by Father Schreiber, secretary to the Archbishop of Salzburg, to Captain Ralph J. D. Diefenbach, the U.S. Army chaplain and member of the mission who carried the precious relic back to Budapest

HOW THE AMERICAN MOTORIST WELCOMED THE ABOLITION OF PETROL RATIONING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES : *On left*—**The queue at a service station near Seattle, on the West Coast, waiting to say "Fill her up."** *On right*—**A view of the car-park at the race-track meeting in Belmont Park in New York State—and not all the cars present at the meeting are included in this view!**

PREPARING MR. CHURCHILL'S NEW HOUSE IN LONDON for his return from holiday in Italy: At work on the exterior of No. 28, Hyde Park Gate. The ex-Premier has ended his quest for a London house: he has taken a medium-sized residence at 28, Hyde Park Gate, and this is now being prepared for him and his family. At the moment, workmen are carrying out essential work, such as repairing leaks in the roof and making good damage caused by the bombing. No. 28 is a twelve-room house with library and drawing-room on the ground floor; down the hall to the left is a dining-hall, entered by a balcony and a flight of stairs. The house has a rateable value of £280; it formerly belonged to Mr. Claude P. Serocold

THE ATTEMPT TO SAVE A PICTURESQUE THATCHED HOUSE IN LONDON

Efforts are being made to save the historic thatched house in Camberwell Grove, in South-East London, which is in danger of falling to pieces following damage by high-explosive and incendiary bombs during the blitz. One of London's most picturesque old houses, the Thatched House was built about 200 years ago. It is the last of a type which London merchants used as a country retreat. Local tradition claims that Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV, once lived in the Thatched House, and that the King visited her there

SCENES IN ENGLAND

Peacetime Activities in Town and Country

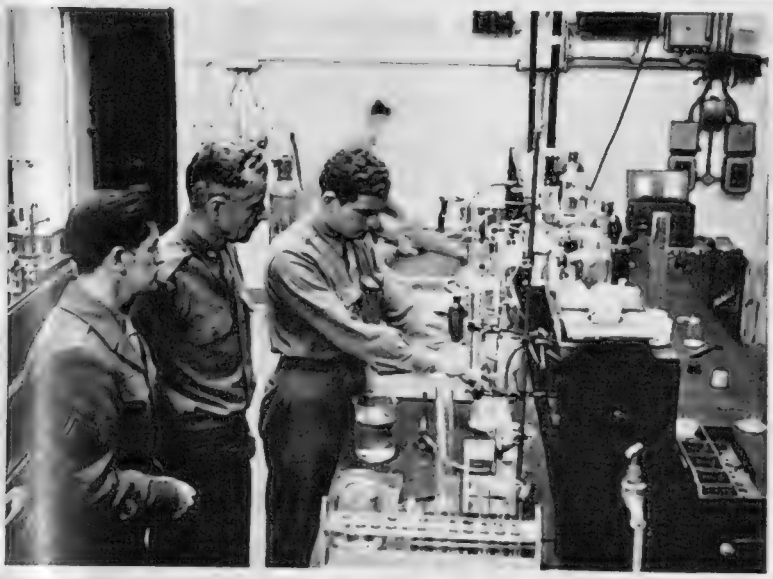
A MANNEQUIN PARADE FOR SERVICE WOMEN ABOUT TO BE DEMOBILISED: A display of fashions and mannequin parade was given at an R.A.F. Station at Stanmore, Middlesex, by a London fashion house. The display was given to help Service women to form a judgment on how best to spend their dress allowance and coupons on demobilisation. Members of the W.R.N.S. and W.A.A.F. were among the mannequins displaying the fashions. Here a group of women are clustered around "Norah" as she displays a red wool frock priced at £3 and a Mongolian lamb fur coat (Utility) priced at £27

THE PANOPLY OF STATE: Trumpeters of the Life Guards practising in the grounds of Windsor Castle. They are in full State uniform. Pomp and pageantry are, of course, at a discount in official proceedings during wartime: but now they are returning for State occasions. The order of proceedings for forthcoming ceremonies will probably be "semi-State," with the use of open landaus instead of the golden State coach. Certain elements of splendour will be included, and a colourful note will be provided by trumpeters of the Life Guards. These men must learn by heart between thirty and forty trumpet calls; and in addition they must master all the ceremonial fanfares

THE NORTH TERRACE OF WINDSOR CASTLE IS AGAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: From it the public can gain a wonderful view of the Thames Valley and Eton College across the river. The famous College Chapel can here be seen in the centre of the picture: beyond lies the highly industrial town of Slough

THE BAMBOO INDUSTRY IN CORNWALL : The graded canes are rolled away in milk-churns. The warm climate of West Cornwall, with its coast near the Gulf Stream's influence, can grow sub-tropical plants and vegetation. The bamboo industry at St. Bennet's Abbey, near Truro, is a thriving concern. Old milk-churns are used for stacking the finished and graded bamboo until the product is cold and ready for use from fishing-rods to furniture. Pretty girls sit in the open and tear the leaves from the canes. After the latter have been graded, the girls "roll out the barrel" filled with their day's work

BRICKLAYING WITHOUT TEARS—a new method which does away with the plumb and line : Unskilled labour can build cavity walls cheaper and more quickly than prefabricated structures by means of an invention which is being tested in London. Instead of the old-style method of using plumb and line, vertical angle-irons are placed at the corners. These act as a guide to a transom, enabling it to gauge the correct depth of four courses to the foot. The transom, as it moves upwards, forms a perfect screed for the next course, at the same time clearing the cavity of those bugbear mortar ribs which must be cleaned from inside cavities made by the traditional methods. In the picture on the left a bricklayer is pointing with a tie-iron to the course mark on the vertical strut which indicates where ties must be inserted. The pins which lift the transom a course at a time can also be seen. In the picture on the right a tie-iron is being inserted across the cavity under the raised transom



THE VILLAGE UNIVERSITY, WHERE AMERICAN STUDENTS FROM THE FORCES WORK : Students in the chemical laboratory at Shrivenham. Much of the apparatus was brought from Germany

AN AMERICAN NURSE ACTS AS A MODEL for the drawing class in the art section at Shrivenham "University" : The world's newest university is at the little village of Shrivenham. The students are members of the American forces who are taking two-months study to get them ready for civilian life. There is a comprehensive number of subjects, including Biology, Chemistry, Sculpture, Psychology, Languages, Horticulture, Drawing, etc., as well as athletic training and outdoor sport. Lecturers from Oxford and Cambridge Universities are visiting as guest lecturers to supplement the American Army's own staff

FACTORY SWITCHES OVER TO CIVILIAN NEEDS—from bombers to furniture : Running down one section of a seven-acre factory at Walthamstow, in East London, is a movable steel partition. For more than nine months this has been fixed, dividing off about one-fifth of the floor space. A few days ago men started to move it. In a few weeks it will be moved again, and so on, until it is no longer needed. On the "larger" side of the partition Mosquito planes have been flowing out at the rate of fourteen a week. On the "smaller" side, 150 Utility bedroom suites have been made each week for many months. Now Mosquito production is slowing down. In this furniture factory—it belongs to F. Wrighton and Sons—the workers are moving back with the steel partition to their old jobs of making furniture. Here workmen are seen in the background assembling parts of a Mosquito fighter-bomber ; whilst others in the foreground are making wardrobes, tallboys and chests of drawers

A YOUTH CAMP IN A FAMOUS NORTHUMBERLAND HALL : The art group makes a study of Belsay Castle under the direction of Mr. Spradbury. Now that peace has returned, some of England's young citizens have been spending their time, under the auspices of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, at Belsay Hall, a stately mansion of Greek design situated in the grounds of the famous fourteenth-century Belsay Castle, in Northumberland. The boys are all senior members of youth clubs from all parts of the country. During their stay at the camp they take courses in discussions and club management, plastic designs, weaving, art and drama, physical training and organised games, to fit them for their future peacetime careers

THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF LIBERATED EUROPE

The Post-War Work of the London Missionary Society, Which is Now Celebrating Its 150th Anniversary

By CHARLES GRAVES

NEXT week the London Missionary Society is celebrating its triple jubilee; in other words, its 150th anniversary. In these days of atomic bombs and aircraft which can fly from Australia to London in less than three days, the missionary might appear to be somewhat of an anachronism. Television and radio, not to mention the internal-combustion engine, have failed, however, to promote practical Christianity. On the contrary, the whole world seems a pretty godless place at the moment. That, at any rate, is the opinion of the London Missionary Society, which now calls for 150 recruits, including thirty new full-time missionaries for various parts of the world—Africa, China, India, Madagascar and the South Seas, together with Papua. The Society, in fact, is making a real drive for evangelism.

Nor for many years has it sent missionaries to the Continent. The last of these had a very short-lived existence in Russia; almost as short-lived as the pioneers in the cannibal islands. The Society has, however, provided a substantial sum of money to the World Council of Churches' fund which, operating from Geneva, intends to do its best to restore Christianity on the Continent. Its aims are:

(1) To re-gather the congregations which, through bombardment, evacuation or deportation, have been disorganised, if not entirely scattered.

(2) To restore the ministry which, through imprisonment, deportation and death, is very short-staffed, and through the closing of theological colleges needs a virtual revival of theological training.

(3) The provision of Christian literature, which has been reduced to a minimum.

(4) The organisation of evangelistic commissions "to put the Christian message" without delay before the disillusioned masses.

(5) The reconstruction of Christian youth movements.

(6) The renewal of missionary work.

Already in Westminster a theological training college, known as the German Confessional Institute, is in being. Refugee volunteers are being trained to be pastors on the Continent under Pastor Emerrich. More than a third of the German pastors have been killed at the Front or otherwise liquidated, and the total number of theological students in the whole of the Reich is less than those at a single Swiss college. Altogether, the World Council of Churches is expecting to raise £1,000,000 for evangelical work on the Continent.

In China, missionary work has suffered from the consequences of not only the war between Japan and the Western Allies, but also between Japan and China. The latter resulted in considerable destruction of church and mission property, the migration of nearly all the Christian colleges to the West, and the subjection to Japanese pressure of the congregations in the occupied zone. The former has meant the internment of over a hundred missionaries, the loss of their personal possessions, the sequestration of missionary funds and the deterioration of hospitals, schools and equipment, while in the South Seas considerable damage has been done in the Gilbert Islands, New Guinea and Nauru.

Priority in China will be given to re-gathering the scattered congregations and restoring the colleges and training institutions. At least nine new missionaries will be required—probably more, because many of the interned missionaries are likely to be in a poor state of health. In the South Seas, the closer unification of policy is required for the whole of the South-West Pacific. The war has brought the various island peoples into closer relation with one another and has emphasised the necessity for thinking in terms of one church of the Pacific.

The most urgent needs in Central Africa are said to be for additional women missionaries. South Africa also requires more women missionaries, as well as a doctor or two. Hitherto very few women missionaries have been appointed to Africa except for the educational and medical service, but tribal prejudice is now passing and women workers are more welcome in the villages and homes of the natives. The breaking-down of tribal taboos, the larger freedom of African women, and the new concern of Government for infant welfare, nutrition, home craft and public health have made it clear that women missionaries can now do a useful job of work. Missionary work to-day is somewhat different from what it used to be. The missionary is no longer the local boss. He or she is expected to train indigenous leaders.

Another new proposal is that the Society should embark upon a mission to the Santals, a semi-nomad people in North India, now settling in large numbers in Bengal. The fact that they are alleged to be more responsive to the Gospel than the Bengalese and, that they are making considerable strides in literacy, "points to the present as the proper time to make a well-planned attempt." For this, three additional missionaries, at a cost of £1,200 per annum, are to be appointed.

Missionaries are paid on a basis of need. A qualified woman doctor may receive £200 a year, and her keep. A married missionary with three children would get the equivalent of £500 a year, including travelling expenses and home leave once every five years.

But to become a missionary, and there have recently been many applications from men and women in the Forces, is not a simple matter. It takes six years and the acquisition of a University Degree to become an evangelist missionary. A State Registered Nurse with similar leanings must spend two years training, in Bible and missionary work at Birmingham, before she is acceptable. A fully-fledged doctor has to undertake twelve months' Bible and missionary training, also at Birmingham, before he can be sent overseas, where the Society has a number of schemes for further missionary work—in South India, the Comoro Islands (where the population is entirely Muslim), the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands, and among the aboriginal tribes near the Tibet and Burma borders.

To be historical, the Society was founded in 1795 by an inter-denominational group of ministers and laymen at the "Castle and Falcon," in Aldersgate Street. The first mission undertaken was to Tahiti in the Society Islands, in the South Pacific. The ship *Duff* was bought by the Society to transport thirty missionaries, six wives and two young children. Only four were ordained; the rest were artisans and small tradesmen.

In 1798, John Vanderkemp was sent to South Africa, where he championed the oppressed Hottentots in the Cape Colony. Within a few years the Society's missions were scattered far and wide south of the Orange River, and it was not until December 1942 that the last of these title deeds were signed away by the Society. In the meantime, missionaries were sent to Calcutta, South India and China and Canton. China at that time was closed to Europeans, but after severe hardships the selected missionary was given a job in the East India Company, established stations among the Chinese in the East Indies, and produced copies of the Scriptures in Chinese, which were smuggled into China proper.

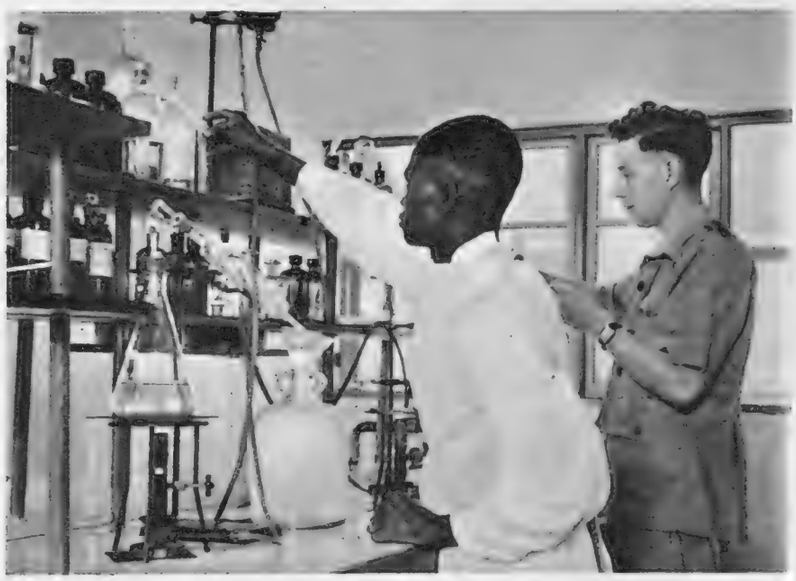
In 1816, another missionary started at Demerara, in British Guiana, among the slaves on the sugar plantations. In 1817, Robert Moffat, pioneer missionary to Bechuanaland, pushed the mission north to the Kurmaun River, living adventurously there for fifty years, while John Williams, "the Apostle of the South Seas," arrived in Tahiti and visited the Cook Islands and Samoa before meeting his death in the New Hebrides twenty years later.

Among the better-known missionaries were John Smith, who died in prison after having been accused of inciting the slaves in Demerara to rebellion; Aaron Buzacott, who founded the first training institution for native pastors in the South Seas; William Lockhart, the first medical missionary to China, and, of course, Dr. Livingstone, who went to Africa in 1840. Dr. Livingstone added a million square miles to the map and definitely helped to stamp out the slave trade. Three years after his death the Central Africa mission was begun on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. It took over ten years for the Society to secure a real footing. Out of thirty-six missionaries appointed between 1877 and 1893, eleven died and fourteen retired. Forty thousand pounds was spent, and the Christian community did not number more than twenty. Any business undertaking would have cut its losses and retired, but not so the London Missionary Society. Much the same happened in New Guinea. Eighty-two missionaries perished between 1870 and 1899.

To-day, in New Guinea and parts of Central Africa, missionaries still assist in matters relating to agriculture, house building, sanitation and public health. But elsewhere the Government now directs the medical, educational and social services, and the missionary gives his whole time to Church work.

Though no reference whatever is made to it in the London Missionary Society's report on its new evangelical drive, one would have thought that a great deal of missionary work would be required to deal with the Askaris. These admirable African troops have been fighting all over the world and will soon be returning to their native villages. They will have seen a great deal of the world and are likely to become a real handful to the civil administration if the missionaries neglect them. They have learnt about the weapons of war, they have been in battle, they have seen white men killed, they have learnt a totally different standard of living, and they will present a real problem which I hereby commend to the attention of the London Missionary Society.

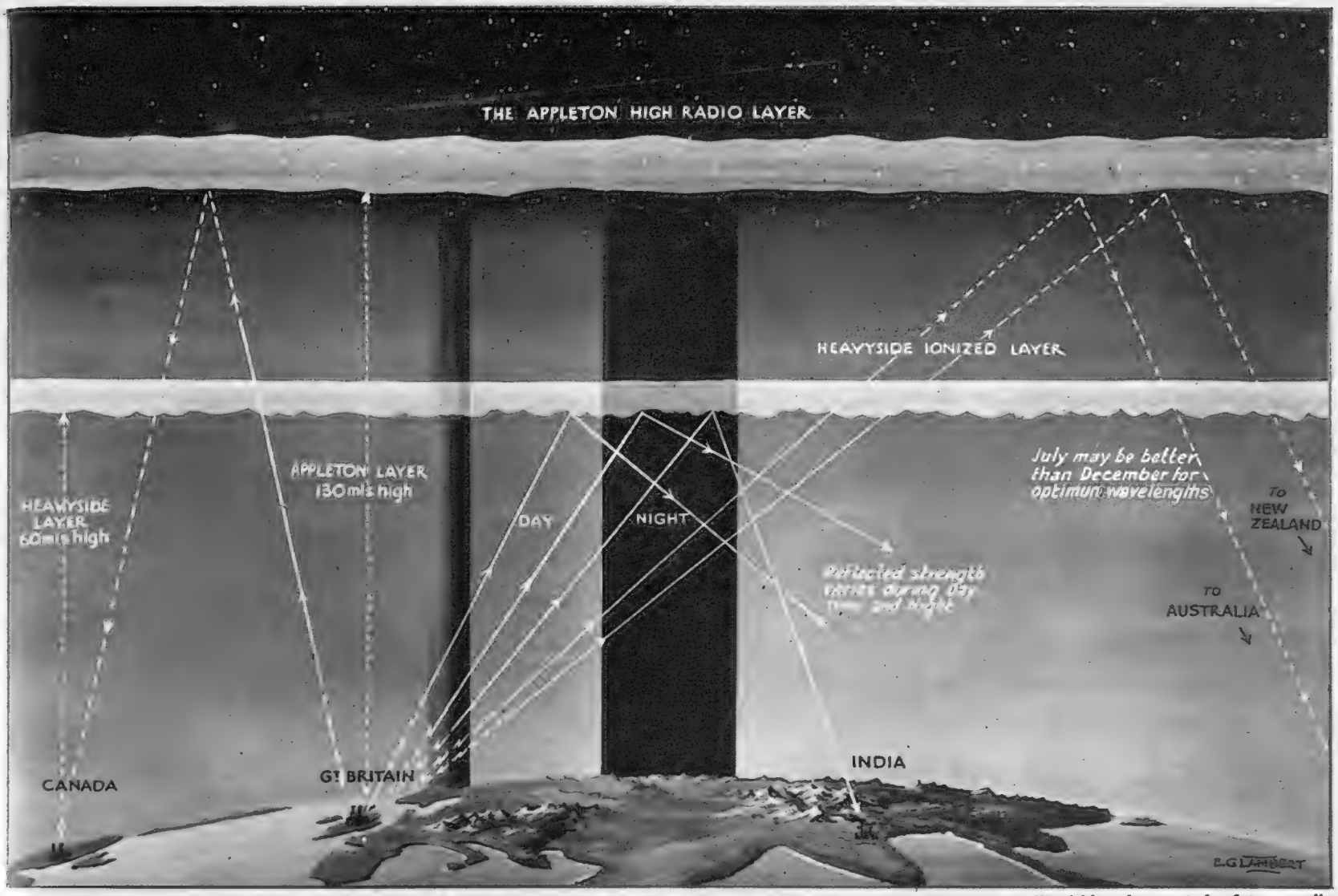
To conclude, many people will recall Alfred Sadd, the missionary who refused to walk on the Union Jack when ordered to do so by the Japanese when they overran Tarawa, and was therefore stabbed to death by a Japanese. Twenty-one other British subjects were killed on the same occasion. It is to be hoped that vengeance will be wreaked on the Japanese war criminals responsible for their murder.



Medical Research in West Africa: Penicillin, is being manufactured in serviceable but crude form in West Africa. It is used for experiments by medical officers of the Royal West African Frontier Force in the treatment of certain tropical diseases. At the head of the Research Laboratory is Brigadier G. M. Findlay, who is a well-known expert and military consultant in tropical medicine. Experiments began early in 1944 by the growth of the mould from which penicillin is extracted. With West African orderlies to assist them, the medical officers were able to produce considerable quantities of crude penicillin with which to make experiments. Injections of the drug are first given to monkeys kept at 37th General Hospital in Accra, Gold Coast, where the research is being conducted. One of the discoveries made by the Army pathologists has been the curative action of penicillin in yaws and tropical ulcers, diseases which are common among the Africans. Formerly, treatment took several weeks and there was a risk of poisoning. With penicillin, treatment has been cut down to two days and there are no severe reactions. Much of the European officers' time is devoted to training Africans to assist in the work. Already Africans form the majority of the large staff and do all routine work, such as blood tests and examining patients for malaria

PENICILLIN HELPS TO FIGHT TROPICAL DISEASES: The Army's researches in West Africa. West Africans under European supervision carry out a large part of the work at the Accra Medical Research Unit. Here an African is conducting an experiment in biochemistry with Lieut. J. Dawson, of Bradford

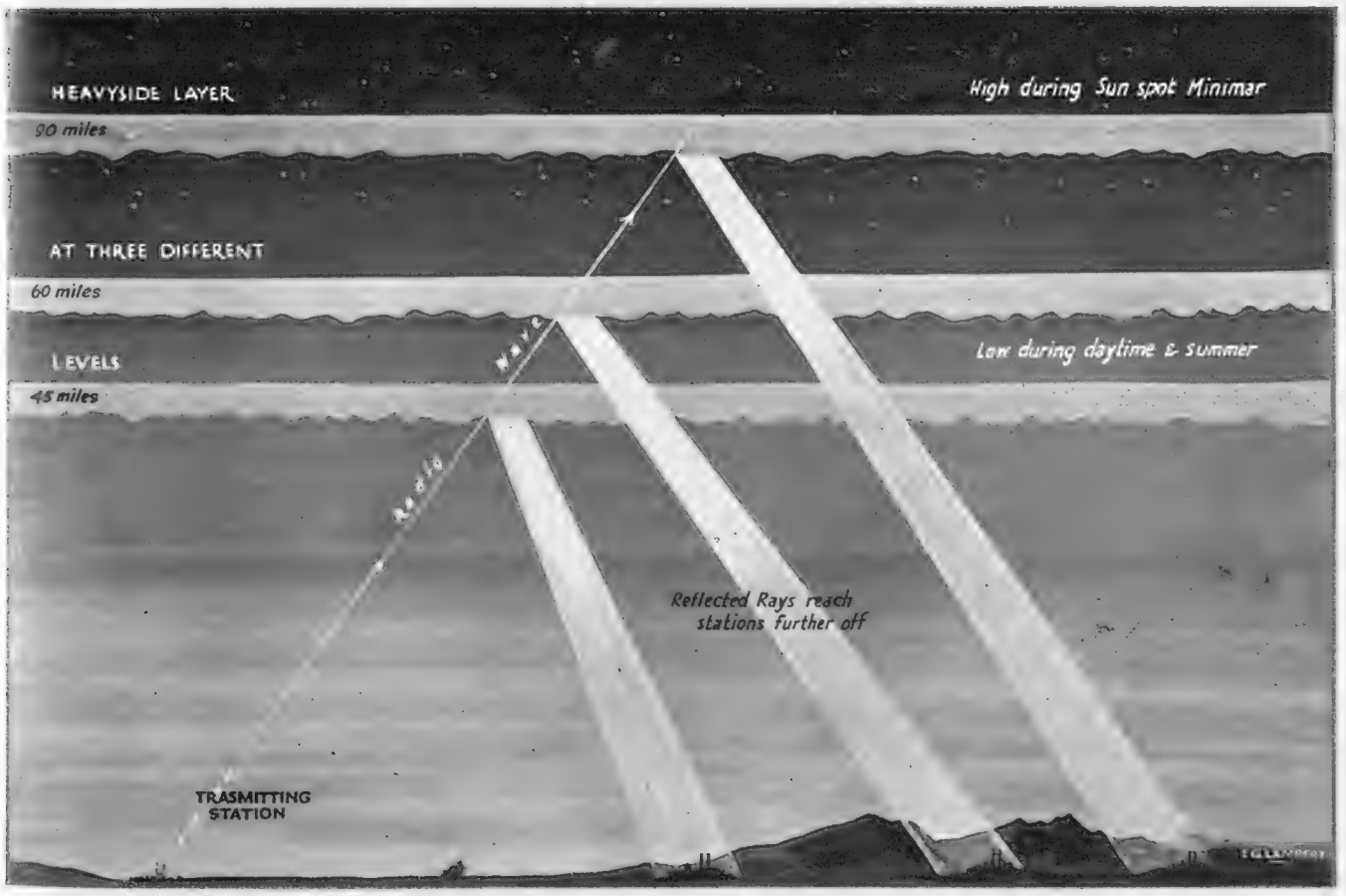
THE PATHOLOGIST, MAJOR HILL, assisted by an African medical orderly, carries out an injection of penicillin for yaws at Accra



THE "APPLETON LAYER" AND THE PART IT PLAYS IN WIRELESS TRANSMISSION: The position of this layer is above the Heaviside; its part in future radio developments is only now becoming widely known among scientists—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

The two ionised layers shown in this diagram play a vital part in long-distance wireless communication. The way in which distant receiving stations are reached is also indicated. It is not by means of a direct wave travelling parallel with the earth's surface, but by means of waves sent out at a somewhat high angle. These hit one or other of the two layers and are reflected down towards the areas of reception. The reflective quality of the layers for long-range transmission varies during night and day, and according to the time of the year. Certain waves will penetrate the lower Heaviside layer and reach the Appleton layer and then be reflected down to earth.

The underside of the Heaviside layer is not always regular; the upper surface is found to be smoother. Scientists in Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand are all collaborating in gathering further data concerning the reflective electrical strength of the layers.



HOW THE HEAVISIDE LAYER GOVERNS THE RANGE OF THE RADIO WAVES: The layer is not always at one level—it rises and falls at various times of the day and thus affects the reflections of the waves—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

In this second diagram, the varying heights of the Heaviside layer are shown diagrammatically. It should be noted that the Heaviside layer does not function from one fixed height, although 60 miles is usually given as its normal height above the earth's surface. It falls to 45 miles during daytime and summertime, and at night and in wintertime its presence will be discovered at a higher level. Sun spots also have an effect on the layer. The transmitting station has to take these factors into consideration, because the range of good transmission will be affected according to the *time* of the operation. Heaviside devoted the later part of his life to the study of the layer, and his forecasts were confirmed in almost every respect by subsequent experiment and practice. The layer was named after him

The ADVANCE in LONG-DISTANCE RADIO

And How It Has Been Achieved by Increasing Knowledge of Wave-lengths

Two Special Sphere Drawings

Sir Edward Appleton, discoverer of the 130-mile-high "radio" layer named after him, recently stated to a *Daily Telegraph* reporter that the data obtained at the time of the eclipse of the sun on July 9 will advance "optimum wavelength forecasting."

This new subject, worked on during the war, has resulted in improved long-distance radio communication. "There is now a world survey in progress of the electrical strength of the Appleton and Heaviside layers," said Sir Edward. "The Empire has collaborated in making measurements of electrical strength over certain places. We know so much about the reflecting powers of these layers that we know they vary from day to night, from month to month, and year to year. We can now predict the best wavelengths to use months in advance to get the best reflections. In the past year, for example, one wavelength would be the Optimum; in another year the optimum value would be different."

The new science of "optimum wavelength forecasting" can be compared to weather forecasting.

NEW LAMPS and OLD

A Fortnightly Causerie on Life and Letters

By JOHN GORE

WHAT IS TRUTH?— PERSONAL

EARTH is Flat, believers please write (names not divulged).—Write Box N.176, *The Times*, E.C.4.

This item appeared in the "Agony" Column of *The Times* during the nine days of wonder when the atomic bomb was "released." It was not its first appearance, I believe. But it was an apt appearance and gave me a great deal of pleasure. I like to think that there is still on our map, our sophisticated layout, the

"Village that voted the Earth was flat,
Flat as your hat and flatter than that."

For, after all, what *is* truth? Pilate was no judicial humorist: his *obiter dicta* could be pregnant.

When Creevey warned Melbourne that some of his Government confrères were secretly conspiring to overthrow him, he first expressed incredulity, and then, in his philosophic, calm, cynical manner, added: "God, perhaps it *is* so!"

"The Earth is flat"—how absurd!—and yet, "God, perhaps it is so." After all, only yesterday we thought the atom unsplittable, and Winston Churchill the assured hero and object of a nation's gratitude. Our accepted truths and creeds are for ever being shattered, and, inasmuch as it is more absurd to suppose that we live on a whizzing orange than on a stable pancake, we more or less admit that our creeds are founded on the basis of "*quia impossibile*." It would be very comfortable to be persuaded that the Earth *is* flat, and "reasonable proof" of it would not shatter our world of accepted beliefs more profoundly than of late it has been shattered by other discoveries.

Why, then, should believers conceal their names? That is sheer moral cowardice. Truth is a will-o'-the-wisp. Pilate was a shrewd observer.

Take the best of our English history-books and ask yourself: How much of it is true beyond all possibility of doubt; how much is built on legend and unsifted hearsay?

Did Nelson say: "Kiss me, Hardy"? Did Pitt say: "Roll up that map," and were his last words concerned with Bellamy's meat-pies?

The High Court of Justice would laugh out of court such evidence as could be adduced in support of such death-bed utterances.

Under the Microscope.—Let us examine one example of how history is written. The Iron Duke died in the '50's. Half-a-century later, *The Creevey Papers* were published. Among them appeared that famous interview which Creevey had with the Duke in his headquarters in Brussels on June 19, 1815. Among other sentences which (*pace* Creevey) the Duke let fall at that interview were: "It was the nicest-run thing you ever saw," and "By God, I don't think it would have done, if I had not been there." Two little sentences very pregnant in documenting the great Duke's character. Both have been "accepted" and are invariably cited by historians as gospel when they record the Duke's reactions on the morning after Waterloo. No faithful historian would leave them out.

Some say Creevey was a "romancer"; some of his contemporaries credited him with remarkable accuracy. He was certainly journalistically-minded. He was fond of "scoops" and usually knew where to be at the right moment. He wrote down his Waterloo recollections at Cantley in 1822, seven years after the battle. Seven years is a long time, and Creevey was an oldish man in 1822. His memory of exact words might have played him false. If these two sentences were "brought into court" to be examined by the rules of evidence, it would be found that one had some solid, though not conclusive, backing; the other *none at all*. Creevey, when he decided to write his memoirs at Cantley, sent for and had before him letters which he had written to his friend Bennet, and to his stepson, Charles Ord, within a few hours of his famous interview with Wellington in June 1815. In more than one of those letters the first sentence was set down. *In none of them* did the second sentence figure. The first, therefore, was red-hot recollection, the second was an old man's memory of seven years ago. Yet both sentences have received equal acceptance by historians. A small and trivial example of how history is written, and how little the rules of evidence govern accepted historical truth.

The Old "Britannia."—Here is another small example of the shrewdness of Pilate's dictum, an example which happens to lie on my desk as I write. It will serve as well as another:

Soon after the death of King George V, the late Commander Hillyard, R.N.—an old messmate and friend of the King's sailoring days—broadcast to schools an account of old *Britannia* days. They were fellow-cadets in H.M.S. *Britannia*. In his talk, he said: ". . . She was an old warship . . . painted black and white, like the ships of Nelson's day, for she was one of them."

I suppose hundreds of sailors heard the broadcast and scores may have read my book, *King George V*, in which the broadcast was quoted. But it was not until the other day—eight years after—that Captain Koe, R.N., of Meonstoke, on reading my book, wrote to point out that the quoted sentence contained two serious errors. He says: "Nelson was dead years before the *Britannia* was built, about 1840. She was designed as a three-decker-of-the-line, but was altered during construction so as to be converted into a steamship. Whether boiler and engine were ever actually placed on board I am not certain. Probably not, as she was never commissioned, being selected as a training ship and towed round to Dartmouth. . . . Another small slip . . . Nelson's ships were *not* painted black and white, but black and yellow, as the old *Victory* at Portsmouth is to-day." I know not, nor greatly care, which of these two sailors was in the right of it, if either.

But here is another trivial example of how inaccuracies may pass undetected and come to be accepted as truth. Sometimes, as here, such distortions are no great matter, or no matter at all. But sometimes—if, indeed, there be any value in truth—they may have very serious consequences.

It is not only the confessed political partisans—such as Macaulay or Froude—who throw doubt on the accuracy of history. All historians who accept traditions, without putting each and all of them under the microscope of the rules of legal evidence, tend to do so. But history would be very dull reading without these "little pictures" which come to be accepted as authentic without submission to the microscope.

When the day comes for the sober historian to sift the evidence and set down authoritatively the last hours of Hitler's life, will his task be easier or harder than was that of the historian of Pitt or Nelson?

There was no camera, no recording van, no half-hourly broadcasts by observers in Nelson's day to help the capture of the truth. Yet, in truth, do these modern "aids" help or hinder? At the moment of writing there are current at least twenty "authentic" stories of Hitler's end, an *embarras de richesse* for any earnest seeker after truth. Hitler's biographer will be compelled to put twenty exhibits under his microscope instead of one. I am not at all sure that we should have got a much more accurate impression of the Battle of Culloden if that sharp twenty minutes of skirmishing had been filmed from Cumberland's stone. Now and always, I read Clio with a pinch of salt.

THE CENSORS' FAREWELL to the rubber stamps: Members of Admiral Thompson's staff of Press Censors at the Ministry of Information handing in their Defence Regulation books and rubber stamps on the morning of September 3

THE ALMOST EMPTY ROOM AT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION: A general view of the Photographic Censor's room. Press censorship in Britain ended at 9 a.m. on September 2—exactly six years after it started. The picture above shows the Photographic Censor's office, usually humming with activity, after the department had closed down. The Chief Photographic Censor, Mr. W. H. Chaloner, is seen in the background clearing out his files. Most of the photographs and drawings published in this paper during the war years were scrutinised in the above office

The New London Stage Productions

Reviewed by PHILIP PAGE

THE HASTY HEART (Aldwych).—It was strange to find laughter—and laughter of the right sort—predominating in a play whose chief character is a man so seriously ill that he is given by the doctor only a few weeks to live. And the sole scene is a hospital, too (though I have heard plenty of laughter in hospitals). But in this case it is a war hospital somewhere in Burma in the present year, and those soldiers we see in the mosquito-netted beds come from most parts of the Empire, with the addition of an American. In the opening scene they show themselves to be of the lively "pack-up-your-troubles-in-your-old-kit-bag" type, with Mr. Jerry Verno, as a plump gor-blimey Cockney as the liveliest of them all. Then enters the contrast, a dour young Scot who is the doomed man. What if they were kind to him mainly out of pity? Pity is not a bad thing, especially when accompanied by gifts, which this Scot haughtily and rudely refused. To the very sweet and decorative nursing-sister (Miss Margaretta Scott) he proposed marriage and she accepted him. But he got more dour and more angry when he thought that this was because she, too, pitied him. Here is, indeed, a problem play, the chief problem to my mind being whether it is a comedy or a tragedy. There is amusement in plenty—yet death is in the background. If the part of the young Scot had been played less perfectly than it was by that clever young Welshman, Mr. Emrys Jones, the tragedy would have been far less prominent, since we would have realised with gratitude that there would soon be one egotist less in the world. Mr. Jones could not help giving the lad some sympathetic touches. The queerest type of entertainment, this. But one which should on no account be missed.

Myself a Stranger (Embassy).—Ceylon, this time. Not a hospital but a rest-house, where the visitors include a Government Agent, his wife, his pretty daughter, a young man with a Dutch name but some native blood in his veins, his sister, an amusingly hearty Englishman in khaki shorts who gets rather drunk, and some coloured servants. The basis of the play is the "colour-bar" question, which crops up for the very important reason that the semi-Dutchman falls in love with the wholly English daughter of the Government Agent, and she with him. They are honest with themselves and with each other and after much (rather too much) discussion of the predicament, decide to call the engagement off. The discussion, is consistently intelligent but not always "good theatre." However, if a play had to be written about the "colour-bar" one could not hope for a much better one than this. There certainly could not be better performances than those of Mr. Hugh Burden and Miss Kay Bannerman as the unfortunate lovers, and of Mr. Jack Allen as that hearty, and really funny, drunkard.

IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR

BRITISH COLUMBIA—A JAP BALLOON WHICH CARRIED A FIRE THREAT TO CANADA

Before the end of the war, Japanese balloons, carrying high-explosive and incendiary bombs, landed in densely wooded areas of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. Here is the "chandelier" which carried the balloon's mechanism and bombs. The balloon itself is constructed of tough paper, 33 ft. in diameter and carrying 19,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas: it was designed to operate at a height of nearly five miles and to stay aloft for about one week. On the main balloon were nineteen shroud-lines connected to the "chandelier." The latter contained seventy-two holes, with blow-out plugs. These were electrically operated from a battery to release sandbag ballasts when the balloon dropped too low. The mechanism was arranged to drop the missiles after all the ballast had been released.

ONCE A MIGHTY BATTLESHIP, THE "WYOMING" NOW TRAINS GUNNERS FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY: After the 1914-18 War, the *Wyoming* participated in the internment of the German High Seas Fleet at Scapa Flow. She now plies the enemy-free waters of Chesapeake Bay, her mission being the training of American crews in anti-aircraft gunnery. More than 35,000 officers and men have received training aboard her since March 1942 without a single casualty, and over 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition have been expended through her seven different kinds of anti-aircraft guns in that time. She is a vessel of 19,700 tons, and she was launched in May 1911

LONDON—THE GUARDS RETURN TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND: A familiar peacetime scene in the City of London was witnessed a few nights ago when the Bank Guard—properly called the Bank Picket—marched from Wellington Barracks to the Bank of England, to take up the Guard duties carried out every night from 1780 until the opening of the war with Germany. Here the first of the post-war Pickets are seen passing the Mansion House

BERLIN—A STREET ADVERTISING BUREAU FOR BARTER PURPOSES: A different kind of barter market has opened in Berlin. This is the street advertising bureau, which has made its appearance at the corner of Kurfurstendamm and Joachimstelerstrasse. "Want advertisements" are handed in and posted, under a box number, on boards on the walls on both sides of a kiosk. Most of the advertisements are for clothes, etc., in exchange for food; the kiosk does a big business.

CAPRI—A VISIT BY BRITISH HOSPITAL PATIENTS FROM NAPLES: This picture was taken on August 22 when, under the auspices of the Red Cross Welfare Department, a hundred soldier patients from the 92nd General Hospital at Naples, along with medical attendants and hospital staff, spent a day on the beautiful Isle of Capri

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA—REPAIRING THE BOMB-DAMAGED LIFT OF A CARRIER: Hit by a Jap suicide plane off Kerama Retto on May 4, the Escort-Carrier *Sangamon* has returned to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs. Here the damage to the aircraft lift on the flight-deck is seen. The twenty-eight-ton elevator was blown out of the ship, bent in half, and came down upside down on the deck

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

THE PERILOUS JAPANESE EMPEROR MYTH

What to do with Hirohito?; Another Charles Graves Diary; The Lyons Mail, a Classic Crime; Boxing through the Years; Beethoven as a Children's Story

BEFORE the war, Mr. Willard Price published a book called *Where Are You Going, Japan?* which fairly accurately forecasted the rôle which Japan was likely to play in the Second German war. After Pearl Harbour, he followed it up with an extremely interesting and informative book called *Japan's Islands of Mystery*, which forecast the strategic course of the war in the Far East.

THE SON OF HEAVEN (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.), which has just been published, is equally, if not more, timely. Obviously written some time before the Japanese surrender, it appears at a moment when Allied statesmen cannot know enough about the inner workings of the Emperor myth or be too well armed against every tricky device used for face-saving and the ultimate preservation of the cult. In a Foreword, dated August 11, 1945, Mr. Willard Price touches on the terms of surrender issued to the Japanese, and stresses the urgency of the question and the ultimate destiny of the Emperor. He points out that: "Even the temporary 'use' of the Emperor is a perilous proceeding, for we are thereby upholding the institution chiefly responsible for Japanese aggression, and are attempting to lead a nation toward democracy via autocracy."

In the same note the author quotes Confucius. "It's the maintaining of victory and not the winning of it that is difficult."

Succinctly, he sums up the immediate problem in the following terms:

"I wonder if the advocates of the retention of Hirahito or the immediate accession of Akihito take account of the situation as it will probably exist in occupied Japan. There will presumably be at first no central Japanese government, just as there is no central German government. The central government in Japan is quite likely to be an Allied Control Commission similar to the one in Germany. It will continue to be the top authority even after some sort of Japanese administration is formed.

"How could a mikado fit into this system? Certainly we could not acknowledge the Emperor as superior to the Allied Commission. Nor could the Japanese people conceive of him as subordinate to the barbarian government.

"There is no place for the Emperor above, along with, or below the government of occupation.

"And it is just as well that it should be so. Japan may get a more normal outlook upon life if she is freed, if not for all time, at least for twenty years or so, from the emperor complex.

"Let the Allies, then, depose Hirohito and take no action in regard to a successor. Let there be an interregnum. That would be nothing new. As we have already seen, there have been several interregna in Japanese history when no emperor occupied the throne. Let it be understood that the question of resuming the monarchy will be left to the Japanese to settle after the occupation."

No book could be more apposite and more timely than this. Fortunately, it has already been published in, and has received widespread attention in, the United States. We hope that its lessons and its warnings will not be lost in Whitehall.

In PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Hutchinson. 15s.) Mr. Charles Graves continues with the series of personal record and comment in diary form which he began early in the war with *Off the Record*. This volume opens in November 1943, when the Russian campaign was the big news and we had just lost Cos and Leros. It is typical of Mr. Graves's apparently inconsequential method that a note that the Russians "seem to have lost ground in the Dnieper Bend" follows a paragraph in which he suggested to Maurice Winnick that he should try to get hold of "Lili Marlene" and play it for the benefit of Eighth Army officers on leave and relaxing at Ciros.

The diary ends three weeks before Christmas 1944, when, it is interesting to recall, a wave of optimism was sweeping the Allied countries and millions of people confidently expected it to be all over by Christmas. The German counter-offensive in the Ardennes soon put paid to that, but one may presume that the Gravesian record will appear in a final volume. These books will surely have their value to the historians of the future, who will find in them a wealth of material of how Londoners were living, thinking and talking under the stress of war, in which they were as much engaged as any member of the Armed Forces.

Turning aside for a brief spell of relaxation from "compiling an analysis of the Hundredal arrangements of the Domesday Book," that distinguished historian Sir Charles Oman has turned his great talents to the analysis of the legend of a famous crime. THE LYONS MAIL (Methuen. 8s. 6d.) is a classic among crime mysteries, and it has a particular niche of its own in this country, from the play made famous by Sir Henry Irving and his son, who, it will be remembered, doubled the parts of Lesurques and Dubosq.

The dramatic treatment, with which playgoers are familiar, complicates further an already baffling problem, injecting into it a sort of Jekyll and Hyde theme which does nothing to clarify the tangled story.

Sir Charles Oman sets about unravelling the mix-up of fact, evidence and probability with all the skill of a trained historian, and the result is as exciting and, to one reader at least, more interesting than the average manufactured detective story. If he achieves no positive solution, it is because no such thing is possible, and the story must remain what it is—one of the great classic mysteries.

To thousands of enthusiasts in the realm of what is loosely defined as sport, Mr. Trevor Wignall is known as a famous journalist. Perhaps, like the late Edgar Wallace, he would not disdain to be called a great reporter. ONE MAN'S ROAD (Hutchinson. 9s. 6d.) finds him in the role of a novelist in which he deploys his exceptional knowledge in a story which covers the history of boxing during the last hundred years. In it the reader will find a fascinating picture of the days when the National Sporting Club was a power in the land, and in the course of a lively and vivacious narrative he will be introduced to such famous characters as Jimmy Wilde, Billy Wells, Georges Carpentier and Jack Dempsey, among others.

Quite one of the most attractive and charming books for children I have come across for some time is BEETHOVEN, by Opal Wheeler (Faber. 8s. 6d.). In telling the story of the famous composer, Miss Wheeler disdains to write down to her young audience, but rather tells the story in a straightforward and forthright manner, in which she is assisted by some delightfully clear black-and-white drawings by Miss Mary Greenwalt. Like most of the books coming from the house of Faber, it is beautifully produced.

JUST BABIES . . .

THE STORY OF A BUCKET—a three-act comedy at Brighton: The scene is set in Brighton paddling-pool, where two-year-old Robert became inquisitive about the contents of two-year-old Suzanne's bucket and made friendly overtures to solve the mystery. In the left-hand picture Robert is seen taking a quick look into Suzanne's bucket while she looks round to watch the photographer. In the centre picture, Robert is seen approaching closer while Suzanne coyly takes a look herself. On the right Suzanne relents and allows Robert to approach for a really close look into the mysterious bucket

A "STAR TURN": Little Rosemary Friendship, aged two, was a sensation at the Devon Carnival Baby Show, held at Plympton, when she broke away from the judges and paraded in front of the Victory Queen, Miss Betty Stevens, who is a firewoman in the N.F.S.

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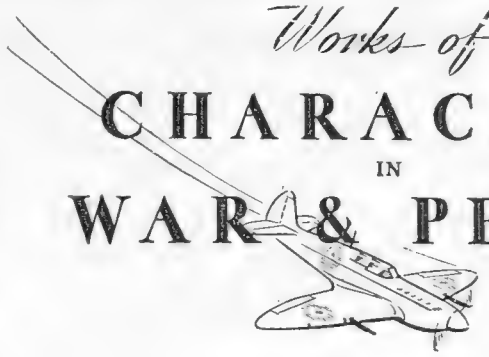

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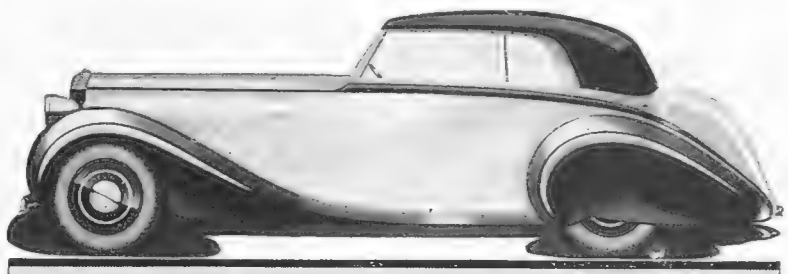

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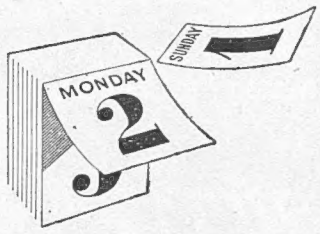

It won't be long, then—

AERTEX

IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

ADVICE BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to him c/o The Editor, THE SPHERE, Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

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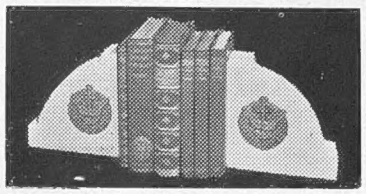

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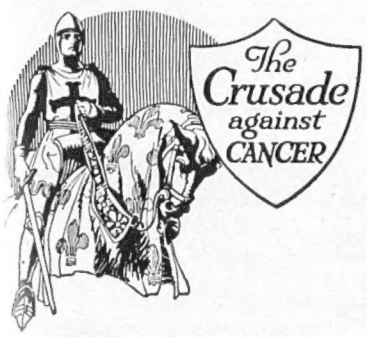

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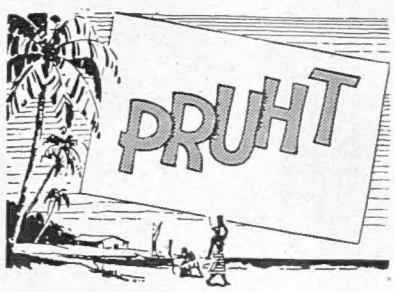

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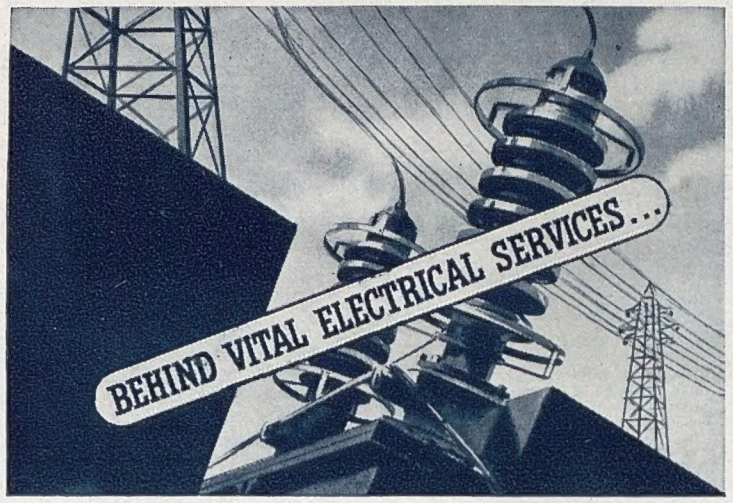

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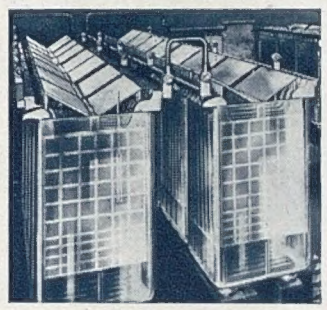

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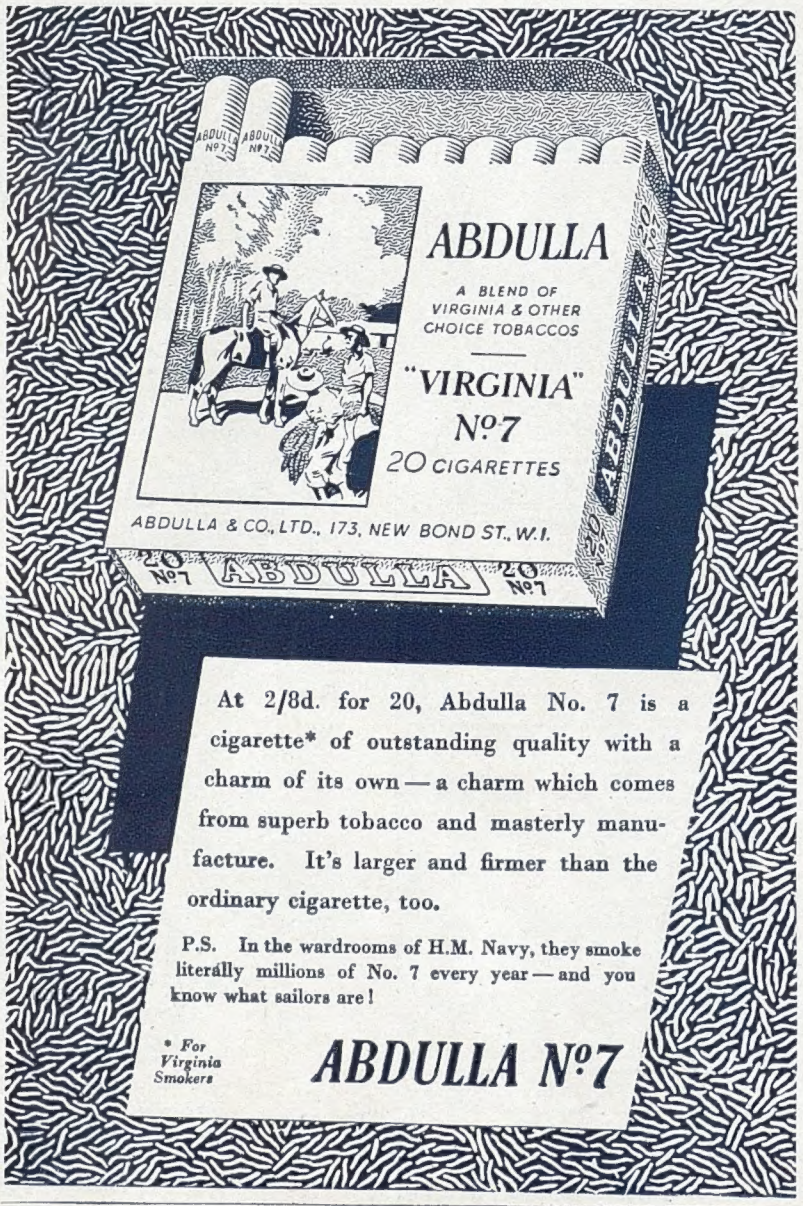

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